

**Collection of Thesis Abstracts of Master In Community Health**

**Master in Community Health Sciences  
and  
Master in Medical Social Worker**

**Department of Community Health  
University Kebangsaan Malaysia  
Medical Centre**

**2001 – 2007**

**Noor Hassim Ismail**

## **KAJIAN PARAS MERKURI JUMLAH DALAM RAMBUT WANITA MENGANDUNG DI BANDARAYA SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR, 2001**

*Ahmad Munif Khidzir, Zaleha Md Isa*

### **ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dilakukan bagi menilai paras merkuri jumlah dalam rambut di kalangan ibu mengandung di Shah Alam Selangor. Matlamat utama kajian adalah untuk mendapatkan min paras merkuri rambut dan prevalens ibu mengandung yang mempunyai paras merkuri melebihi 5 µg/g (HgR5). Kajian juga ingin menilai perkaitan di antara paras HgR5 dengan beberapa faktor iaitu etnik, umur, diet (ikan, sotong dan kerang), tampalan amalgam, pendedahan kerja, tempat tinggal dan penggunaan kosmetik pemutih kulit. Seramai 170 orang wanita mengandung yang datang mendapatkan rawatan antenatal di Klinik Kesihatan Ibu dan Kanak-kanak (KKIK) Kompleks PKNS, Shah Alam telah bersetuju untuk menjadi responden. Merkuri dalam rambut dianalisa menggunakan kaedah Analisis Pengaktifan Neutron. Hasil kajian mendapati kepekatan merkuri rambut ibu mengandung adalah pada min  $3.41 \pm 2.48$  µg/g dengan julat 0.89 µg/g hingga 20.12 µg/g. Dari 170 sampel rambut responden yang dianalisa, prevalens HgR5 adalah 17.1%. Ujian t menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang bererti bagi min  $\text{IOg}_{10}$  kepekatan merkuri menurut kekerapan makan ikan dan sotong di mana mereka yang lebih kerap makan ikan atau sotong mempunyai paras merkuri yang lebih tinggi tetapi tidak bagi kerang. Ujian khi kuasa dua menunjukkan terdapat perkaitan yang bererti di antara prevalens HgR5 dengan peningkatan kekerapan makan ikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) dan sotong ( $p < 0.001$ ) tetapi tidak bagi kerang. Tiada perkaitan bererti diceraap di antara paras merkuri dengan peningkatan umur, antara dua etnik, tampalan amalgam, pendedahan kerja, jarak tempat tinggal dengan kilang industri dan amalan penggunaan kosmetik pemutih kulit. Walaupun tiada perkaitan yang bererti secara statistik bagi beberapa pembolehubah tak bersandar yang dikaji, responden yang lebih kerap makan kerang, mempunyai tampalan amalgam pada gigi, terdedah kepada merkuri di tempat kerja, tinggal berdekatan kilang industri dan menggunakan kosmetik pemutih kulit menunjukkan pola peningkatan dari segi min  $\text{IOg}_{10}$  kepekatan merkuri dan prevalens HgR5 berbanding yang sebaliknya. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan secara umumnya bahawa beban merkuri di kalangan ibu mengandung di Shah Alam bukanlah satu ancaman yang serius kepada kesihatan masyarakat.

## ***DETERMINATION OF TOTAL MERCURY LEVELS IN THE HAIR OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN SHAH ALAM CITY, SELANGOR, 2001***

### **ABSTRACT**

*A cross-sectional study was carried out to evaluate mercury levels among pregnant women in Shah Alam, Selangor. The aim of the study was to determine the level of total hair mercury and the prevalence of pregnant mothers who have mercury levels above 5 µg/g (HgR5). This study was also conducted to evaluate the relationship between HgR5 and some independent variables namely age, ethnic group, diet (fish, cuttlefish and shellfish), amalgam filling, workplace exposure, place of resident and usage of skin whitening cosmetic. A total of 170 pregnant mothers who underwent antenatal check-up at Mother and Child Clinic of Kompleks PKNS Shah Alam were volunteered to become the respondent for this study. The respondents' hair were analysed for total mercury by neutron activation. In this study, the mean level of total mercury in the hair of pregnant women was  $3.41 \pm 2.48$  µg/g (range: 0.89µg/g- 20.12 µg/ g). Out of 170 respondents examined, 29(17.1%) had total mercury level above 5µg/g (HgR5). A significant increase in the prevalence ofHgR5 was observed with the increasing consumption of fish ( $p < 0.05$ ) and cuttlefish ( $p < 0.001$ ) but not with shellfish. Prevalence rates did not differ significantly with increasing age, within two ethnics, amalgam filling, workplace exposure, place of resident and usage of skin whitening cosmetic. Although there were no significant relationship between HgR5 and some of the independent variables, this study showed an increasing trend in the mean concentration of total mercury and the prevalence rates of HgR5 among respondents who were exposed to various sources of mercury when compared to those who were not. In general, this study showed that mercury burden among pregnant women in Shah Alam was not a serious threat to public health.*

## **KESAN RACUN MAKHLUK PEROSAK TERHADAP KESIHATAN PENYEMBUR RACUN MAKHLUK PEROSAK DILADANG-LADANG KELAPA SAWIT DIDAEARAH HILIR PERAK, PERAK, 2001**

*Sabammorthy Semenchalam, K.G Rampil*

### **ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji kesan racun makhluk perosak terhadap kesihatan ke atas 161 orang penyembur racun makhluk perosak dari 8 buah ladang kelapa sawit yang terletak di daerah Hilir Perak. Mereka telah dipilih secara persampelan universal. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kesan racun, makhluk perosak terhadap kesihatan penyembur racun makhluk perosak. Manual penilaian risiko kesihatan bahan kimia (CHRA) dari Jabatan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan telah digunakan sebagai panduan, dan penilaian pendedahan cara kualitatif telah digunakan. Kajian ini dijalankan dengan pemerhatian di tempat kerja dan borang soal selidik berpandu. Terdapat 2 set borang soal selidik, set pertama untuk pekerja dan set kedudukan untuk majikan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan prevalen masalah kesihatan semasa kajian adalah 95.7%, prevalen masalah sistem pernafasan adalah 76.9%, dan prevalen masalah kulit adalah 73.9%. Lebih dari 50% pekerja telah melaporkan mengalami masalah kesihatan dalam tempoh masa satu tahun, masalah sakit kulit 89.0% dan masalah ruam panas 69.3% merupakan masalah kesihatan utama. Masalah kecederaan 86.2% merupakan masalah utama yang menerima rawatan dalam tempoh masa satu tahun. Seramai 99.4% pekerja menyatakan alat perlindungan diri disediakan oleh majikan. Kasut but getah merupakan paling kerap 91.1% dan paling sesuai dan selesa 84.8% digunakan. Seramai 98.8% pekerja menyatakan telah dimaklumkan tentang bahan kimia dan 87.0% menyatakan maklumat diperolehi dari majikan masing-masing. Seramai 7.5% sahaja yang membaca label pada bahan kimia dan 97.4% tidak tahu apa itu MSDS atau CSDS. Seramai 79.5% pekerja menyatakan majikan menjalankan saringan perubatan dalam masa setiap bulan dan penilaian, pendedahan pekerja pada bahan kimia adalah dengan cara pemeriksaan fizikal. Sebanyak 6 majikan sahaja mempunyai polisi keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan dan jawatankuasa keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan. Kesimpulan penaksiran risiko pendedahan pada bahan kimia di kalangan penyembur yang dikaji adalah signifikan dan keputusan adalah C3. Perkiraan hazard (HR) yang tinggi menyebabkan perkiraan risiko (RR) yang tinggi dan signifikan. Pekerja yang terdedah adalah 4 kali ganda menghadapi masalah kesihatan ( $OR=4.1$  95% sk 0.5-32.5). Hubungan bahagian kulit yang terdedah pada bahan kimia dengan masalah kulit adalah signifikan. Hubungan bahagian kulit yang terdedah pada bahan kimia dengan masalah kuku juga signifikan  $p<0.05$ . Penggunaan penutup mulut adalah protektif terhadap masalah kesihatan ( $OR=0.2$  sk 0.04-0.82). Dicadangkan juga beberapa langkah-langkah kawalan dan pencegahan untuk mengurangkan kesan kesihatan terhadap racun makhluk perosak.

## **HEALTH EFFECTS OF PESTICIDE AMONG PESTICIDE SPRAYERS IN OIL PALM ESTATES, IN DISTRICT OF LOWER PERAK, PERAK, 2001**

### **ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was undertaken to assess the effect of pesticides on the health of pesticide sprayers. They were selected by universal sampling comprising of 161 pesticide sprayers from 8 oil palm estates in the district of Lower Perak. The objective of this study is to determine the health effects of pesticide among pesticide sprayers. The chemical health risk assessment manual, from Department of Occupational Safety and Health was used as a guideline and qualitative method was used for exposure rating (ER). The study was done based on observation at the work place and self-administrated questionnaire. Two sets of questionnaires were administered, one for the workers and the other for the management. The overall prevalence was found to be 95.7% for health related problems during the study period. A prevalence of 76.9% for respiratory related problems and a prevalence of 73.9% for skin problems. More than 50% of them reported having health problems within the last one-year, 89.0% for skin problems and 69.3% for rashes, which are the main health problems. A total of 86.2% of injuries was noted to be most common problem that had been treated within the last one year. A total of 99.4% of the sprayers reported having been supplied personal protective equipment by the management. Rubber boots being the most frequently used 91.1% and 84.8% reported them to be comfortable and suitable. It is found at 98.8% of the sprayers are aware of the chemicals used and 87.0% reported having been informed by the management. Only 7.5% admitted to having read the label on the chemicals. A total of 97.4% were ignorant about MSDS or CSDS. A total of 79.5% sprayers said that management does a monthly health screening, and the assessment of exposure to chemicals was determined by physical examination. Only 6 estates were found to have occupational safety and health policy and committee. The conclusion of the chemical health risk assessment was risk significant and the result is C3. They had high hazard rating (HR) and the risk rating (RR) was significant. The exposed workers had 4 times greater health problem ( $OR=4.1$  95% CI 0.5-32.5). In association the exposed area of skin to chemical to skin problem and nail problem was significant  $p<0.05$ . The use of mask, has a protective effect on health ( $OR=0.2$  95% CI 0.04-0.82). In this study also included suggestions how to minimize the health effects of pesticide among pesticide sprayers.*

## **GEJALA OTOT SKELETAL DIKALANGAN PEKERJA KILANG ELEKTRONIK, 2001**

*Rosnan Hamzah, K.G Rampal*

### **ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan di sebuah kilang elektronik di Negeri Sembilan antara bulan Jun hingga Ogos 2000. Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengkaji prevalens gejala otot skeletal dan kaitannya dengan faktor individu, pendedahan fizikal ketika bekerja dan pengaruh psikososial. Gejala otot skeletal yang dimaksudkan adalah rasa sakit, perit dan tidak selesa pada sembilan anggota badan (tengkuk, bahu, siku, tangan, belakang atas, belakang bawah, peha, lutut dan kaki). Seramai 354 orang pekerja telah dipilih untuk menyenai kajian secara persampelan bertujuan dari beberapa kumpulan kerja. Soal-selidik merupakan instrumen kajian di mana responden dikehendaki mengisi 72 soalan yang berupa pelbagai pilihan. Analisa menunjukkan prevalens gejala otot skeletal adalah tinggi di kalangan pekerja yang terlibat secara langsung dengan pengeluaran (43.1% bahu, 39.7% tangan, 40.6% belakang atas, 45.3% belakang bawah, 34.9% lutut dan 48.4 % kaki) berbanding dengan pekerja yang tidak terlibat secara langsung dengan pengeluaran (12.5% bahu, 18.8% tangan, 2.5% belakang atas, 15.6 % belakang bawah, 3.1 % lutut dan 9.4% kaki). Kekerapan pengulangan postur yang boleh mengakibatkan gejala otot skeletal didapati lebih rendah di kalangan pekerja yang tidak terlibat secara langsung dengan pengeluaran. Antara kumpulan pekerja pengeluaran pula terdapat perbezaan prevalens gejala bagi gejala otot di bahu ( $p=0.045$ ), peha ( $p=0.026$ ) dan kaki ( $p=0.010$ ). Gejala otot skeletal di peha dan kaki pula didapati mempunyai kaitan dengan aktiviti membongkok dan aktiviti berdiri yang berpanjangan. Peningkatan kekerapan bekerja sambil duduk didapati mengurangkan prevalens gejala otot skeletal pada kedua-dua anggota tersebut. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini dapat menjelaskan persekutuan faktor-faktor yang dikaji dengan perbezaan prevalens gejala otot skeletal antara pekerja yang terlibat secara langsung pengeluaran dengan yang tidak. Sebaliknya, penyatuan faktor-faktor pada perbezaan prevalens gejala otot skeletal antara kumpulan proses kerja tidak dapat dibuktikan dengan jelas.

## **MUSCULOSKELETAL SYMPTOMS AMONG ELECTRONIC FACTORY WORKERS, 2001**

### **ABSTRACT**

*A cross-sectional study was conducted in an electronic factory situated in Negeri Sembilan between the months of June and August 2000. The objective of the study was to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms and its association with individual factors, physical work exposures and psychosocial factors. Musculoskeletal symptoms is defined as feeling of pain, ache and discomfort on nine locomotive organs (neck, shoulders, elbows, hands, upper back, lower back, hips, knees and legs). 354 workers were purposively selected from several divisions of work groups to participate in the study. A questionnaire consists of 72 multiple choice questions was used as the measuring instrument. Result of analysis shows that prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms is higher among production workers (43.1% shoulders, 39.7% hands, 40.6% upper back, 45.3 % low back, 34.9 % knees and 48.4 % legs) as compare to non- production workers (12.5 % shoulders, 18.8 % hands, 2.5 % upper back, 15.6 % low back, 3.1 % knees and 9.4% legs). Low frequency in repetition of strenuous posture among non-production workers might be the cause for the low prevalence of symptoms among the workers. Within the production workers it was found that there was a significant difference in the prevalence of symptoms in shoulders ( $p=0.045$ ), hips ( $p=0.026$ ) and legs ( $p=0.010$ ). Musculoskeletal symptom in hips and legs showed association with prolonged bending and prolonged standing while working. Increase in the frequency of sitting while working shows to have a protective effect. In summary, this study showed association of factors analyzed with the differences in the prevalence musculoskeletal symptom between production and non-production workers. On the contrary, no significant finding was found for association of factors analyzed with the differences in the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms within production workers be handled between shoulder and waist levels.*

**PREVALEN SAKIT PINGGANG DI KALANGAN PEMBANTU TADBIR KESIHATAN NEGERI TERENGGANU, 2001**

*Azhari Awaluddin, Noor Hassim Ismail*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dilakukan untuk menentukan prevalen sakit pinggang dan faktor- faktor risikonya dikalangan Pembantu Tadbir Kesihatan Negeri Terengganu. Seramai 127 orang Pembantu Tadbir Kesihatan telah ditemuduga. Dari kajian ini didapati prevalen sakit pinggang adalah 25.2%. Prevalen sakit pinggang didapati tinggi dikalangan Pembantu Tadbir yang duduk statik dalam masa lama (52.6%) berbanding dengan yang tidak duduk statik dalam masa lama (13.5%) serta nilai  $P < 0.05$ . Bagi pembolehubah kajian yang lain seperti prevalen sakit pinggang mengikut jantina, tempoh perkhidmatan, status merokok, pengetahuan cara duduk ergonomik, kekerapan membongkok dan memusing dipinggang ketika duduk dan indeks jisim tubuh tidak terdapat perbezaan yang bermakna daripada kajian ini ( $p > 0.05$ ). Walaupun begitu keputusan kajian ini boleh digunakan didalam program perancangan masa hadapan bagi mengurangkan kejadian sakit pinggang. Saiz sampel yang lebih besar diperlukan bagi mendapatkan keputusan yang lebih tepat .

**PREVALENCE OF LOW BACK PAIN AMONG HEALTH ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF TERENGGANU, 2001**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was conducted to determine the prevalence of low back pain and risk factors among health assistant administrator of Terengganu. A total of 127 health assistant administrator were interviewed using guided questionnaire. It was found from this study that the prevalence of low back pain among health assistant administrator was 25.2 %. The prevalence of low back pain was higher among who seat in static posture for longer period ( 52.6 % ), compared with whom who was not (13.5%) with  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ . There was no significant relationship (  $p$  value  $> 0.05$  ) between low back pain v.i.th other variable such as sex, duration of work, smoking habit) knowledge about seat in ergonomic, frequent bending and twisting at the waist while seated and body mass index. The result of this. study might help to prepare the future program to reduced the back pain . Larger sample size was needed to get the accurate result .*

## **KAJIAN MENGENAI STATUS FUNGSI RESPIRATORI DALAM PENGENDALIAN SISA PEPEJAL DITAPAK PELUPUSAN, 2002**

*Jamilah Mahmood, Mohd Hasni Jaafar*

### **ABSTRAK**

Pengurusan sisa pepejal domestik ialah satu bidang yang baru secara relatif kepada bidang-bidang lain dan pekerja di dalam sektor ini juga tidak ramai. Oleh itu mereka ini sering tidak mendapat perhatian sewajarnya daripada segi penyelidikan. Justeru itu objektif kajian ini ialah menilai taraf kesihatan mereka khususnya fungsi respiratori. Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk menyiasat taraf fungsi respiratori pekerja di dalam perkhidmatan pengurusan sisa pepejal domestik di tapak-tapak pelupusan sisa pepejal di sekitar Kuala Lumpur, Selangor dan Pahang dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi taraf tersebut. Pekerja telah dikategorikan dalam dua kumpulan iaitu sebagai pekerja yang bersentuh terus dengan sisa dan pekerja yang tidak bersentuh terus dengan sisa. Ujian spirometri ke atas 55 orang pekerja telah dijalankan dan di dapati 25 orang atau 54.3% daripada 46 orang yang bersentuh terus dengan sisa mempunyai bacaan spirometri normal manakala 21 orang atau 45.7% menunjukkan bacaan spirometri tidak normal. Secara keseluruhannya min FVC mereka ialah  $89.2\% \pm 18.0\%$  min  $FEV_1$  pula ialah  $95.2\% \pm 15.4\%$  dan min  $FEV_1$  I FVC pula ialah  $136.0\% \pm 16.3\%$ . Beberapa faktor telah diuji hubungannya dengan fungsi respiratori pekerja seperti pengetahuan, peralatan perlindungan peribadi, jenis tugas, tabiat merokok dan didapati penggunaan PPE mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan pengetahuan pekerja. Pencemar debu ternafas  $PM_{10}$  persekitaran telah disukat di satu tapak pelupusan sisa pepejal dan didapati kepekatan ialah  $735.29 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  dan ini di dapati sangat tinggi untuk paras pencemar tersebut berada di udara persekitaran. Jika dibanding dengan kepekatan pencemar yang sama di dalam Garis Panduan Udara Ambien Malaysia oleh JAS dan USEPA kepekatan ini telah melebihi paras merbahaya iaitu  $301\text{-}500 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Kepekatan  $PM_{10}$  peribadi pula juga hanya diukur pada pekerja-pekerja di satu tapak pelupusan sisa pepejal sahaja. Kepekatan pencemar  $PM_{10}$  mereka selama satu shift juga sangat tinggi dengan min  $1299.20 \pm 2678 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Walaupun taraf fungsi spirometri mereka secara berkumpulan adalah normal tetapi ini tidak bermakna secara individu juga mereka adalah normal. Adalah disyorkan ujian spirometri ini diterima (adopted) sebagai satu program pemantauan dan pencegahan penyakit pekerjaan. Kesihatan pekerja-pekerja ini patut diberi perhatian yang lebih agar mereka dapat bekerja dengan lebih selesa dan pihak pengurusan juga dapat menjimat kos perubatan pekerja.

## **A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF RESPIRATORY FUNCTIONS IN DOMESTIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKERS AT THE DISPOSAL SITES, 2002**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Domestic solid waste management is a relatively new field as compared to others and the workers are a minority. Hence they are often left out from the field of research. Thus it is the objective of this study to investigate the status of respiratory functions of these workers and the factors that might influence it. The selected disposal sites are around Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Pahang. These workers are grouped into two categories namely workers who are directly in contact with the solid waste and workers who are indirectly in contact with the solid waste. Spirometry tests were conducted on 55 workers and it was found that 25 workers or 54.3% out of the 46 workers in direct contact with the solid waste to have a normal spirometry readings whereas 21 workers or 45.7% showed spirometry readings in the not normal category. However, as a group their mean FVC is  $89.2\% \pm 18.0\%$ , mean  $FEV_1$  is  $95.2\% \pm 15.4\%$  and mean  $FEV_1/FVC$  is  $136.0\% \pm 16.3\%$ . A few factors have been identified and tested for their relationship with the workers' pulmonary functions but only the usage of PPE has a significant relationship with workers' knowledge. The pollutant  $PM_{10}$  was also measured in the ambient air but only at one landfill site and the concentration is found to be  $735.29 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . This concentration is very high to be present in the ambient air. If this figure is compared to the JAS or USEPA standard for ambient air which is  $301\text{-}500 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , the environment is considered to be hazardous. Personal air monitoring is also done for the same landfill and the mean concentration is found out to be  $1299.20 \pm 2678.21 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Even though collectively these workers present normal spirometry readings but that doesn't mean that individually they showed normal spirometries. It is suggested that spirometry tests be adopted as part of a surveillance and control health program for the workers to avoid work related disease. The health of these workers must be given due priority so that they can work in a more comfortable environment and hence reduce their medical costs.*

**HUBUNGAN BERAT BADAN, PEMAKANAN DAN AKTIVITI FIZIKAL DIKALANGAN JURURAWAT DI HOSPITAL-HOSPITAL KERAJAAN DI NEGERI KEDAH DARUL AMAN, 2002**

*Kalthom Abdul Aziz , Khadijah Shamsuddin*

**ABSTRAK**

Lebih berat badan dan obesiti sering dikaitkan dengan pemakanan, aktiviti fizikal dan gaya hidup individu. Kajian rentas ini telah dilakukan keatas 228 orang jururawat terlatih dari Hospital-Hospital Alor Setar, Sungai Petani dan Jitra Kedah untuk menentukan hubungan antara lebih berat badan, pemakanan dan aktiviti fizikal dikalangan mereka. Kajian ini menggunakan borang soal selidik dan rekod 24 jam pemakanan. Hasil kajian mendapati kebanyakan jururawat berbangsa Melayu, berumur empat puluhan, telah berkahwin, mempunyai anak yang masih perlu dijaga dan mempunyai pembantu mengurus rumah tangga. Mereka juga telah bekerja melebihi 10 tahun, bertugas di wad serta terlibat dengan tugas syif dan lebih masa. Sejumlah 52.6% responden berpendapat mereka mengalami lebih berat badan dan 60.1% cuba mengurangkan berat badan dengan berbagai cara tetapi paling signifikan ialah memakan ubat-ubatan. Seramai 35.1% responden mempunyai sejarah keluarga bermasalah lebih berat badan. Pengambilan makanan bergoreng dan bertumis amat tinggi. Pengambilan kalori pada hari bekerja lebih tinggi dikalangan mereka yang berumur empat puluhan sementara pada hari cuti tinggi di kalangan yang berumur dua puluhan dan lima puluhan. Kebanyakan responden terlibat dengan aktiviti fizikal berbentuk sedentari dan banyak menghabiskan masa lapang mereka dengan menonton televisyen, membaca dan tidur. Masalah berat badan paling tinggi dikalangan responden Melayu dan paling rendah dikalangan responden Cina. Ujian khi kuasa dua yang dijalankan keatas umur dan tempoh bekerja adalah signifikan dengan nilai  $p < 0.05$ . Mereka juga mempunyai sejarah keluarga bermasalah berat badan. Pada amnya responden lebih berat badan mengamalkan masa makan dan cara masak yang baik. Pengambilan kalori yang berlebihan oleh responden ini adalah tinggi pada hari bekerja berbanding dengan hari cuti. Walaubagaimana pun pengambilan kalori mereka ni lebih rendah dari kalori yang di ambil oleh responden berberat unggul. Didapati juga pengambilan kalori kedua-dua kumpulan meningkat melebihi 100 kalori pada hari cuti. Seramai 63.8% responden lebih berat badan melakukan aktiviti berbentuk sedentari berbanding dengan 64.2% responden berberat unggul pada hari kerja tetapi peratusan kedua-dua kumpulan meningkat kepada 71.0% pada hari cuti. Tindakan agresif harus diambil segera oleh semua pihak bagi menangani masalah ini. Tindakan ini termasuklah menggalakkan amalan mengambil menu makanan sihat semasa jamuan, berjalan ke tempat kerja dan lain-lain.

**CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON BODY WEIGHT, NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AMONG REGISTERED NURSES IN THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN KEDAH DARUL AMAN, 2002**

**ABSTRACT**

*Overweight and obesity is always associated with food intake, physical activities and life style of an individual. This cross-sectional study is done on 228 State Registered Nurses (Staff Nurses) of Alor Setar, Sungai Petani and Jitra Hospitals to determine the association of overweight/ obesity, food intake and physical activities among them. The instruments used are questionnaire and 24 hours diet record. The result shows most of the nurses are Malays, about forty years old, married, had children who are still dependent and had helpers at home. They had been working for more than 10 years in the wards, working on shifts and doing overtime. A percentage of 52.6% respondents thought they were overweight and 60.1% had tried to reduce their weight by various methods but the most significant is taking medications. About 35.1% of the respondents had a family history of weight problem. The intake of fried and salted food was high. The caloric intake on working days was higher among the respondents within forty years old group but on non-working days it was higher among the respondents aged twenty and fifty years old. Most of the respondents were involved in sedentary physical activities like watching TV, reading and sleeping. The weight problem was found to be high among the Malays and least among the Chinese. Chi square tests done on the respondents' age and length of work were found to be significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). They had a family history of weight problem too. Generally the overweight respondents followed the healthy diet recommendations. On weekdays the respondents took more calorie but their calorie intake were much lower than the ideal weight respondents. It was also found that the calorie intake increases more than 100 calorie on non-working days in both groups. About 63.8% overweight respondents engaged in sedentary physical activities compared to 64.2% of the ideal weight group on working day but the percentage increases to 71.0 % in both groups on non-working days. A more aggressive action must be taken. By everybody to handle this problem like serving the healthy menus during functions, walking to work, etc.*

**STATUS KESIHATAN MENTAL DI KALANGAN PEKERJA DI WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN, KUALA LUMPUR, 2003**

*Faridah Mohd Said, Hanafiah Mohd Salleh*

**ABSTRAK**

Objektif : Untuk mengenal pasti prevalence status kesihatan mental remaja dalam tiga dimensi iaitu dalam dimensi personaliti (personaliti agresif dan depresi), diikuti dengan dimensi strategi gaya tindak yang sering digunakan oleh remaja (gaya tindak 'task - oriented', 'emotion -oriented', dan 'avoidance- oriented') dan dimensi pengetahuan berkaitan kesihatan mental yang baik. Untuk mengenal pasti kaitan antara faktor persekitaran dan juga perilaku berisiko dengan status kesihatan mental remaja. Metodologi: Kajian irisan lintang status kesihatan mental diukur melalui penilaian sendiri soal selidik oleh remaja berkaitan dengan ciri- ciri personaliti, gaya tindak dan pengetahuan. Soal selidik berkaitan personaliti depresi menggunakan penilaian sendiri soalan dan empat respons 'The Centre for Epidemiological studies Depression for Children', manakala personaliti agresif menggunakan penilaian sendiri agresif adaptasi dari 'The Braver Aggressiveness Dimension Scale' dan penilaian sendiri gaya tindak menangani masalah adaptasi dari 'Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation'. Setiap dimensi dinilai secara berasingan. Seramai 400 orang remaja dari empat buah sekolah telah dipilih sebagai sampel kajian yang dijalankan selama 12 bulan. Hasil kajian: Hasil kajian mendapati seramai 92.7% remaja tidak agresif. Walau bagaimanapun seramai 46.1% remaja mengalami depresi. Majoriti remaja 76% menggunakan gaya tindak 'emotion-oriented' dan 77.8% menggunakan avoidance-oriented berbanding 57.2% yang menggunakan gaya tindak 'task-oriented'. Dari 60 orang yang pernah dipanggil oleh HEP, 11% yang berpersonaliti agresif dan 53.3% mengalami depresi. Kesimpulan:- Kesihatan mental kanak- kanak dan remaja sangat penting dan perlu diberi keutamaan demi untuk mengurangkan masalah kesihatan mental terutamanya di komuniti. Dengan cabaran yang dialami oleh remaja Remaja Masalah kesihatan mental

**MENTAL STATUS AMONG WORKERS IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY OF KUALA LUMPUR, 2003**

**ABSTRACT**

*Objective: To identify the prevalence of mental health status of adolescence in three dimension: personality (aggressive and depressive), coping strategy (task, emotional and avoidance oriented) and knowledge on good mental health. To identify any association of environmental factors and high risk behaviour on the status of adolescence mental health. Methodology : Cross sectional study on mental health was measured based on self-evaluation questionnaires by adolescence on their personality, coping strategies and knowledge on mental health. The questionnaire for depressive personality used self evaluation questions with 4 responses in reference to 'The Centre for Epidemiological studies in Depression for Children'. For aggressive personality, the questions were self evaluated aggressiveness based on 'The Braver Aggressiveness Dimension Scale'. The questionnaire on coping was also self evaluated based on 'Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation'. Every dimension was evaluated separately. Stratum sampling, n=400, subjects from 4 different schools. Results: 7.3% had aggressive personality and 46.1% were depressive. Majority (76%) used emotion-oriented and 77.8% used avoidance-oriented coping mechanism in contrast to those using task-oriented mechanism. Out of 60 called by HEP (student advisory body), 11% had aggressive personality and 53.3% had depressive personality. Factors associated significantly with mental health status were gender, school's disciplinary problems and smoking. Conclusion: Child and adolescence's mental health is important and must be given utmost priority in order to reduce mental health problem especially in the community . Adolescence with aggressive personality (7.3% ) experienced depression (46.1 % ), used emotion oriented (76% ) and avoidance oriented coping mechanism shows that the status of mental health is poor. School's disciplinary problems, smoking, gender and high risk social behaviour is on the rise and is commonly associated with poor mental health status. Therefore it is recommended that a comprehensive and well structured program to raise the standard of mental health amongst school children and adolescence be considered.*



## **KAJIAN PENGETAHUAN KESIHATAN MENTAL DAN PREVALEN STRES DI KALANGAN PARAMEDIK KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA DI PAHANG BARAT, 2003**

*Mohd Fikri Ujang, Krishna Gopal Rampal*

### **ABSTRAK**

Kesihatan mental merupakan tajuk kempen cara hidup sihat pada tahun 2000. Anggota paramedik Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) didedahkan kepada pengetahuan kesihatan mental dan secara tidak langsung mengamalkannya dalam kerja seharian mereka. Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan pada bulan Julai hingga November 2002 untuk mengkaji tahap pengetahuan kesihatan mental dan hubungannya dengan prevalen stres di kalangan paramedik KKM di Pahang Barat. Responden dipilih dengan menggunakan persampelan universal dan seramai 344 orang telah mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini. Kajian ini menggunakan borang soal selidik isi sendiri. Hasil kajian mendapati peratus responden yang mempunyai pengetahuan kesihatan mental yang tinggi adalah 61.6%. Jururawat terlatih mempunyai pengetahuan kesihatan mental yang tertinggi iaitu 66.7%, diikuti oleh pembantu perubatan 59.5% dan jururawat masyarakat 50.6%. Perbezaan dalam pengetahuan mengikut jawatan ini bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ). Faktor lain yang mempunyai hubungan yang bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) dengan pengetahuan kesihatan mental adalah kategori umur responden. Kajian ini mendapati prevalen stres di kalangan anggota paramedik yang dikaji adalah 20.3% dengan jururawat masyarakat mempunyai prevalen stres yang tertinggi iaitu 29.2% diikuti oleh pembantu perubatan sebanyak 21.4% dan seterusnya jururawat terlatih sebanyak 16.4%. Perbezaan dalam prevalen stres mengikut jawatan ini adalah bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ). Manakala faktor lain yang mempunyai hubungan bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) dengan prevalen stres adalah faktor pendedahan kepada kursus kesihatan mental. Mereka yang pernah menghadiri kursus mempunyai prevalen stres yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan mereka yang tidak. Kehadiran di dalam kursus kesihatan mental didapati tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan pengetahuan kesihatan mental. Hasil kajian juga mendapati di kalangan paramedik yang mempunyai pengetahuan kesihatan mental yang tinggi mempunyai prevalen stres yang lebih tinggi iaitu 20.8% berbanding dengan mereka yang mempunyai pengetahuan kesihatan mental yang rendah dimana prevalen stres yang dialami adalah 19.70%. Walaubagaimana pun didapati hubungan ini tidak bererti ( $p > 0.05$ ). Kesimpulan kajian adalah pengetahuan kesihatan mental tidak mempunyai hubungan yang bererti dengan prevalen stres di kalangan paramedik KKM di Pahang Barat.

## **MENTAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND STRESS PREVALENCE AMONG KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA PARAMEDIC IN WEST PAHANG, 2003**

### **ASBTRACT**

*Mental health was the topic for the healthy lifestyle campaign in the year 2000. Paramedics in the Ministry of Health (MOH) were exposed to mental health knowledge and indirectly used this knowledge in dealing with their daily activities. A cross sectional study was carried out from July to November 2002 to study the association between mental health knowledge and their relationship with prevalence of stress among paramedic who works with MOH in West Pahang. The study sample was chosen using universal sampling. 344 paramedics participated in this study. The study instrument was self administered questionnaire. Results of the study showed that 61.4% of the respondents had good mental health knowledge in which staff nurses were the highest group with 66.7% followed by medical assistants 59.5% and community nurses 50.6%. The difference among the groups was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). The other significant factor in relation to mental health knowledge is the age group of the respondents. The overall prevalence of stress among the paramedics was 20.3%, with the prevalence of stress among community nurses being 29.2%, medical assistants 21.4% and staff nurses 16.4%. The difference in this prevalence in this group was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). The other factor that had significant relationship with prevalence of stress in this study was attendance in the mental health course. Those who attended the mental health course were found to have more stress compared to those who did not. There was also no relationship between attendances in mental health course with mental health knowledge. Paramedic who have high mental health knowledge have high prevalence of stress (20.8%) as compared to 19.7% prevalence of stress in those who have low mental health knowledge but the relationship was not significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). In conclusion mental health knowledge had no significant relationship with prevalence of stress among the MOH paramedic in West Pahang.*

**KAJIAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN AMALAN PEKERJA INDUSTRI PENGHASILAN PRODUK BERASASKAN LOGAM TERHADAP PENDEDAHAN KEPADA BUNYI BISING DAN KESANNYA KE ATAS KESIHATAN DI BATU PAHAT, JOHOR PADA BULAN NOVEMBER 2002, 2003**

*Azizan Hadi Saat, Zaleha Md Isa*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian untuk menentukan tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan pekerja terhadap pendedahan kepada bunyi bising dan pengukuran kebisingan telah dijalankan di sebuah kilang yang menghasilkan produk berasaskan besi dan keluli di Batu Pahat, Johor, telah dijalankan pada bulan November 2002. Persampelan dilakukan di kalangan operator pengeluaran di sebuah kilang yang menghasilkan produk berasaskan besi dan keluli. Seramai 150 orang iaitu 60 % responden telah ditemubual. Hasil kajian mendapati pengetahuan pekerja mengenai kebisingan mempunyai hubungan dengan faktor warganegara, bangsa, jawatan, latihan formal dan tempoh bekerja. Manakala sikap pula mempunyai hubungan dengan bangsa, jawatan, pengetahuan pendidikan kesihatan dan tempoh bekerja. Sikap juga mempunyai hubungan korelasi yang lemah dengan tahap pengetahuan ( $r=0.116$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Amalan pula mempunyai hubungan dengan faktor jantina, warganegara, bangsa, latihan formal dan tempoh bekerja. Manakala amalan pekerja juga mempunyai hubungan korelasi positif yang sederhana ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) dengan skor pengetahuan. Kebisingan kilang pula menunjukkan sesetengah kawasan mempunyai paras kebisingan melebihi 90 dBA. Tahap sensitiviti pekerja kepada kebisingan adalah tinggi di kalangan pekerja lelaki, mereka yang berusia antara 26 hingga 30 tahun, berjawatan juruteknik dan latihan formal. Ujian lanjutan yang dijalankan menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bererti di antara tahap sensitiviti pekerja kepada bunyi bising dengan gejala kesihatan seperti sakit kepala, kemurungan dan kebimbangan, masalah pemafasan dan kejelasan komunikasi.

***STUDY KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE INVOLVING EXPOSURE TO NOISE AND ITS HEALTH EFFECTS AMONG WORKERS IN METAL BASED PRODUCT INDUSTRY IN BATU PAHAT, JOHOR IN NOVEMBER 2002, 2003***

**ABSTRACT**

*A study to determine knowledge, attitude and practice towards noise exposures and noise monitoring in the steel and iron factory in Batu Pahat was carried out in November 2002. A total of 150 production operators (response rate = 60%) were involved. The results showed that there were significant correlation between knowledge on noise exposure and citizenship, ethnic group, work post, formal training and duration of work. Meanwhile, attitude has significant correlations with ethnic group, work post, knowledge on health education and duration of work. Attitude has a weak correlation with knowledge ( $r = 0.116$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). There were also significant correlation between practice and sex, citizenship, ethnic group, formal training and duration of work. The results showed that there was a moderate correlation between practice and knowledge ( $r = 0.425$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Factory noise showed that certain area of the factory had noise exceeded 90 dBA. Noise sensitivity is much more higher among males, those age between 26 and 30 years old, technician and those who had formal training. Further statistical test showed that there were strong significant correlation between noise sensitivity and health problems such as headache, nervousness and depression, respiration problem and communication problem.*

## **KAJIAN ARAS KOLESTEROL DARAH DIKALANGAN PEKERJA LPPKN DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHINYA, 2003**

*Kamarul Faridah K. Z, Khadijah Shamsuddin*

### **ABSTRAK**

Kajian irisan lintang ini dijalankan untuk mengukur aras kolesterol darah dan mengenalpasti faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada prevalen hiperkolesterolemia di kalangan 130 orang pekerja Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara, Kuala Lumpur. Responden terdiri daripada pekerja yang berumur 40 tahun dan ke atas. Pengukuran aras kolesterol darah, HDL, LDL, trigliserid, glukos darah, tekanan darah dan ukuran antropometri dilakukan untuk mengetahui tahap kesihatan responden. Borang soal selidik menilai gaya hidup, pemakanan, persepsi dan pengetahuan responden mengenai kolesterol. Kajian menunjukkan seramai 47.7% responden di kalangan pekerja LPPKN mengalami hiperkolesterolemia ( $>5.2\text{mmol/l}$ ) di mana seramai 13.8% responden mempunyai aras kolesterol yang berisiko tinggi ( $>6.2\text{mmol/l}$ ). Tahap pengetahuan responden mengenai kolesterol adalah baik di mana majoriti (87.7%) mengetahui bahawa kolesterol terdapat pada haiwan dan seramai 76.2% tahu tentang kepekatan kolesterol darah yang tidak sihat adalah  $>5.2\text{mmol/l}$ . Lebih daripada 80% responden boleh mengenalpasti makanan yang berkolesterol tinggi. Ujian t menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan nilai min kolesterol darah yang signifikan ( $p<0.05$ ) antara responden Bumiputra dengan bukan Bumiputra ( $5.35 \pm 0.85\text{mmol/l}$  vs  $4.98 \pm 0.71\text{mmol/l}$ ). Analisa varian (ANOVA) menunjukkan perbezaan yang signifikan antara mereka yang bersenam lebih daripada 60 minit seminggu dengan mereka yang kurang melakukan senaman dan yang tidak bersenam ( $F=3.509$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Terdapat korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara kolesterol darah dengan jumlah masa bersenam ( $r=-0.356$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Aras kolesterol darah menunjukkan korelasi positif yang signifikan dengan aras trigliserid dan ukuran WHR. Masalah hiperkolesterolemia boleh dikawal dengan mempertingkatkan lagi aktiviti bersenam, mengawal pengambilan makanan yang tinggi lemak dan berkolesterol tinggi serta mengawal berat badan. Pihak majikan boleh membantu dalam perkara ini dengan menyediakan tempat dan kemudahan untuk kakitangan melakukan senaman di tempat kerja, memastikan makanan di kantin tidak mengandungi lemak yang tinggi dan menggalakkan pengambilan buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran.

## **A STUDY ON BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG THE WORKERS OF LPPKN, 2003**

### **ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was carried out to measure blood cholesterol level and to identify factors that contribute to the prevalence of hypercholesterolemia among 130 workers in the National Population and Family Development Board, Kuala Lumpur. Participants consist of workers aged 40 years and above. Levels of total cholesterol, HDL, LDL, triglyceride, blood glucose, blood pressure and anthropometric measurements were taken to assess the respondent's health status. The questionnaires assess the respondent's lifestyle, diet and their knowledge and perception of cholesterol. The results showed that 47.7% of the respondents are hypercholesterolaemic ( $>5.2\text{mmol/l}$ ), whereby 13.8% of the respondents are within the high risk group ( $>6.2\text{mmol/l}$ ). Their knowledge on cholesterol are considered good, whereby majority of them (87.7%) know that cholesterol can only be found in animals and its products. A total of 76.2% of them know that the concentration of blood cholesterol that is more than  $5.2\text{mmol/l}$  is unhealthy. More than 80% of the respondents can identify high cholesterol containing foods. Result from t-test showed that mean blood cholesterol level amongst the Bumiputra were significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) higher than the non-Bumiputra ( $5.35 \pm 0.85\text{mmol/l}$  vs  $4.98 \pm 0.71\text{mmol/l}$ ). ANOVA showed significant differences between those who exercised more than 60 min per week and those who did inadequate amount of exercise and those who did not do any exercise at all ( $F=3.509$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). There was a significant negative correlation between total cholesterol and the amount of time spent exercising ( $r=-0.356$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). However, total cholesterol showed significant positive correlation with triglyceride and WHR ( $r=0.288$ ,  $p<0.05$ ;  $r=0.189$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Hypercholesterolemia can be controlled by exercising more, controlling the intake of food containing high amount of fat and cholesterol and by controlling body weight. Employers can assist their staff in this matter by providing them with facilities to exercise at their work place, ensuring that food served in their canteens are low in fat and encouraging them to consume more fruits and vegetables.*

**KAJIAN KEBERKESANAN PROGRAM DOKTER KECIL WILAYAH KECAMATAN MEDAN AREA, KOTA MEDAN, 2003**

*Pinta Pudiyantri Siregar, Rosnah Sutan*

**ABSTRAK**

Suatu kajian evaluasi telah dijalankan pada Jun 2002 untuk mengkaji keberkesanan program dokter kecil dengan menilai tahap pengetahuan dan amalan di kalangan dokter kecil, kawalan dan rakan sebaya dokter kecil dan mengkaji tahap persepsi ibubapa dan guru besar dokter kecil di wilayah kecamatan Medan Area, kota Medan. Borang soal selidik yang digunakan untuk kumpulan dokter kecil, kawalan dan rakan sebaya mempunyai komponen demografi, komponen pengetahuan, komponen sumber pengetahuan dan komponen amalan. Borang soal selidik untuk ibubapa dan guru besar dokter kecil mempunyai komponen demografi dan komponen persepsi. Kaedah persampelan universal digunakan untuk dokter kecil, Ibubapa dan guru besar dokter kecil dan sejumlah 136 dokter kecil, 136 ibubapa dokter kecil dan 4 guru besar dokter kecil telah dipilih. Kaedah persampelan untuk rakan sebaya dan kawalan dokter kecil adalah rawak mudah iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 86 orang. Kadar respon sebanyak 63 % (n=86) pada dokter kecil. Hasil daripada kajian ini menunjukkan tahap pengetahuan dokter kecil lebih tinggi berbanding kawalan dan rakan sebaya secara signifikan walaupun uji statistik terhadap sepuluh soalan, hanya satu soalan sahaja yang dijawab benar secara signifikan oleh dokter kecil berbanding kawalan dan rakan sebaya. Tahap amalan dokter kecil juga secara signifikan lebih tinggi berbanding kawalan dan rakan sebaya. Sumber pengetahuan bagi dokter kecil, kawalan dan rakan sebaya dari peratus tertinggi hingga terendah adalah guru, buku, petugas PUSKESMAS, ibubapa dan rakan sebaya. Tahap persepsi ibubapa didapati tinggi (72.8%) dan rendah (27.2%) sedangkan tahap persepsi guru besar dokter kecil didapati 6 soalan menjawab setuju atau sangat setuju terhadap soalan persepsi. Proses promosi kesihatan hanya 18.6% dilakukan oleh dokter kecil. Oleh itu program dokter kecil perlu sentiasa dievaluasi bagi meningkatkan tahap pengetahuan, amalan dan promosi kesihatan dokter kecil.

**A STUDY ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS OF SMALL DOCTOR PROGRAM IN MEDAN AREA SUBDISTRICT, MEDAN, 2003**

**ABSTRACT**

An evaluation study was done on June 2002 to evaluate the effectiveness of small doctor program by study level of knowledge and practice among small doctor, control and friends of small doctor and also to study level of perception among parents and chief of school of small doctor in Medan Area subdistrict, Medan town. The Questionnaire was used for small doctor, control and friends of small doctor has a demographic component, knowledge component, source of knowledge component, and practice component The Questionnaire was used for Parents and chief of school small doctor has a demographic and perception component The sampling method used was a universal sampling for small doctors, parents and chief of school small doctor and the sample size was 136 small doctor, 136 parents dan 4 people chief of school of small doctor. The response rate was 63 % (n=86) for small doctor. The sampling method used was simple random sampling for control and friends of small doctor and the size are 86 people. The result from this study shows that level of knowledge of small doctor is higher compare to control and friends of small doctor with p value at 5% significance level although with statistic test only one of ten knowledge questions was answered right by small doctor has significance level compare control and friends of small doctor. Level of practice of small doctor has higher compare to control and friends of small doctor. Source of knowledge by small doctor, control and friends of small doctor showed higher to lower percentage are from teacher, books, PUSKESMAS staff, parents and friends. Level of parents perception were high (72.8%) and low (27.2%) and Level of chief of school in 6 perception question were answered agree and very agree. Health Promotion only 18.6% was done by small doctor. In conclusion small doctor program should always be evaluated to improve level of knowledge, practice and health promotion by small doctor.

## **KAJIAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN AMALAN PENGGUNAAN PESTISID ORGANOFOSFORUS DI KALANGAN PEKEBUN SAYUR DI CAMERON HIGHLAND, PAHANG, 2003**

*Azizah Ramli, Mohd Hasni Jaafar*

### **ABSTRAK**

Penggunaan pelbagai jenis pestisid yang meluas di sektor pertanian telah membawa beberapa masalah seperti peningkatan residu pestisid didalam sayur-sayuran, gejala klinikal akibat pendedahan pestisid dan pencemaran kepada persekitaran terutamanya sumber air, udara dan tanah. Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan ke atas seramai 284 orang pekebun sayur di Cameron Highlands, Pahang. Kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan mendapatkan data-data asas faktor sosio-demografi pekebun sayur dan hubungannya dengan faktor pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan pekebun sayur di dalam mempengaruhi penggunaan dan paras residu pestisid ke atas sayuran yang ditanam. Seramai 284 orang pekebun sayur telah dipilih secara rawak berstratum daripada 3 Mukim dan kesemua 9 kawasan yang berada di Cameron Highlands. Kaedah temubual ialah melalui borang soal selidik yang dijalankan pada bulan Mei 2002 hingga Ogos 2002. Sampel sayur telah diambil dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan peralatan Kromatografi Gas-Spektrometer Jisim Mod SIM ke atas 6 jenis pestisid organofosforus. Data kajian dianalisis dengan menggunakan program 'Statistical Package For Social Science Version 10.0'. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa beberapa jenis pestisid organofosforus (OP) dikesan dari jenis dichlorvos, chlorpyrifos, quinalphos, profenofos dan triazophos pada paras antara 0.65 ppm sehingga 4.60 ppm. Pestisid tersebut dikesan pada sampel sayur dari kawasan Ringlet, Kuala Terla dan Kea Farm. Sampel sayur yang dikesan terdapat pestisid organofosforus adalah capsicum, sawi, kobis china, daun bawang, cili merah, labu air dan kobis bulat. Min skor pengetahuan kawasan Ringlet adalah paling rendah iaitu pada skor  $10.67 \pm 5.02$ , diikuti dengan kawasan Kea Farm sebanyak  $12.30 \pm 6.01$  dan kawasan Kuala Terla iaitu sebanyak  $14.68 \pm 3.43$ . Min skor sikap Kea Farm adalah c paling rendah iaitu sebanyak  $5.70 \pm 1.44$ , ini diikuti dengan kawasan Ringlet sebanyak  $5.77 \pm 1.70$  sementara kawasan Kuala Terla mempunyai min skor sikap yang sederhana iaitu sebanyak  $6.81 \pm 1.68$ . Min skor amalan kawasan Ringlet juga paling rendah iaitu sebanyak  $15.05 \pm 5.52$  dan diikuti dengan kawasan Kea Farm sebanyak  $16.44 \pm 5.92$ . Kawasan Kuala Terla mempunyai skor amalan yang sederhana dengan skor sebanyak  $17.72 \pm 3.71$ . Didapati amalan pekebun sayur memetik sayur di dalam tempoh dilarang kurang 14 hari ialah sebanyak 42.6% dan amalan tidak mencuci sayur selepas dipetik sebanyak 51.4%. Gejala-gejala klinikal paling tinggi dikesan di kalangan pekebun sayur dari kawasan Ringlet, Kuala Terla dan Brinchang adalah pedih mata, sakit kepala dan gatal kulit. Kesimpulannya, residu pestisid telah dikesan didalam sayur-sayuran dan juga gejala klinikal berlaku dari kawasan pekebun sayur yang mempunyai min skor pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan yang rendah didalam penggunaan pestisid berbanding dengan pekebun sayur dari kawasan yang mempunyai min skor pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan yang tinggi. Faktor pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan pekebun sayur, boleh dipertingkatkan melalui program pendidikan kesihatan dan penggunaan pestisid dengan betul dan selamat untuk mengurangkan kandungan residu pestisid didalam sayuran dan perlindungan kesan kesihatan akibat penggunaan pestisid.

### **STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE INVOLVING ORGANOPHOSPHURUS PESTICIDE USAGE AMONG VEGETABLE FARMERS IN CAMERON HIGHLANDS, PAHANG, 2003**

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Pesticides such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, ascaricides etc. are widely used in agricultural sectors in Malaysia. Excessive usage of pesticides shall create problems such as an increase of pesticides level on vegetables, clinical symptoms of the exposed to pesticides, environmental effects like water sources and soil contamination and air pollution problems. This study was conducted on 284 vegetable farmers in Cameron Highlands, Pahang. The objective of this study is to get baseline data on farmers' socio-demography and the effects of socio-demographical factors on knowledge, attitude and practice in the usage of pesticides on their vegetable crops. This study was conducted by cross sectional method with face-to-face interview based on the pre-defined questionnaires. This study was conducted between May 2002 and August 2002. A total of 284 farmers were selected by stratified stratum from the 3 Division and all the nine areas in Cameron Highlands. Samples of vegetables were taken for analysis using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrophotometry (GCMS) Mode SIM for analysis of six types of organophosphorus pesticides. The data was analysed using a program called Statistical/Package for Social/Science Version 10.0. The results indicated that the organophosphorus pesticides were found in the vegetables from Ringlet, Kuala Terla and Kea Farm. Those pesticides are from dichlorvos, chlorpyrifos, quinalphos, profenofos and triazophos type of organophosphorus, at levels between 0.65 ppm to 4.60 ppm. The pesticides were detected on vegetables i.e. capsicum, mustard, Chinese cabbage, onion leaf, red chillies, pumpkin and round cabbage. The lowest score of knowledge were from Ringlet area at  $10.67 \pm 5.02$ , this is followed by Kea Farm area;  $12.30 \pm 6.01$ . Kuala Terla has a moderate level at  $14.68 \pm 3.43$ . In terms of attitude score, Kea Farm is still the lowest;  $5.70 \pm 1.44$  followed by Ringlet;  $5.77 \pm 1.70$ . Kuala Terla is moderate at  $6.81 \pm 1.68$ . Ringlet has the lowest practice score at  $15.05 \pm 5.52$ , followed by Kea Farm  $16.44 \pm 5.92$ . Kuala Terla is moderate at  $17.72 \pm 3.71$ . The percentage of farmers who harvested their vegetables within the prohibited period of less than 14 days was 42.6%, and farmers who did not wash their vegetables was 51.4%. The highest clinical symptoms found among the farmers from exposure to pesticides from area of Ringlet, Kuala Terla and Brinchang were headache, watery and irritant eye and itchy skin. In conclusion, pesticides residue were detected in the vegetable samples and also the clinical symptoms were experienced among the farmers from area with lower mean of knowledge, attitude and practice in the used of pesticides as compared to the farmers from area with higher mean of knowledge, attitude and practice. The knowledge, attitude and practice of the farmers can be corrected and improved through health awareness and educational programme and the proper and safe use of pesticides in order to reduce the residue of pesticides level in the vegetables and the health protection due to exposure to pesticides.*

**FAKTOR PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU, FAKTOR SEISI RUMAH DAN FAKTOR DALAMAN DALAM KEJADIAN CIRIT BIRIT DI KALANGAN BAYI DI HOSPITAL PENYAKIT INFEKSI PROF. SULIANTI SAROSO, JAKARTA, INDONESIA 2003, 2004**

*Khania Meillany, Md Idris Mohd Nor*

**ABSTRAK**

Penyakit cirit birit adalah penyebab utama morbiditi dan kematian di kalangan kanak-kanak di negara membangun dan ia membunuh kira-kira 3.2 juta kanak-kanak kecil setiap tahun. Cirit-birit juga adalah penyebab ketiga utama kematian di kalangan kanak-kanak dibawah umur 5 tahun di Pasifik Barat dan Rantau Asia Tenggara selepas Jangkitan Respiratori Akut dan Perinatal. Di Indonesia, cirit-birit menyumbang 15.5% sebagai punca kematian dalam tahun 1986. Bilangan ini bertambah pada tahun 1995 manakala dalam tahun 2001 cirit birit menurun ke 9.4%. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mendokumentasi faktor risiko bagi mengalami cirit-birit didalam bayi. Faktor risiko yang dinilai di dalam kajian ini adalah penyusuan susu ibu, faktor seisi rumah dan faktor dalaman. Sejarah cirit birit dan faktor risikonya bagi dua ratus lima puluh orang bayi telah di dokumentasikan. Keputusan menunjukkan dengan menggunakan regresi logistic, cirit birit adalah berhubungkait secara bererti dengan usia bayi (nisbah odds=1.85 SK 95% 1.66-1.94), jagaan antenatal (nisbah odds=1.94 SK 95% 1.66-2.17) dan bilangan anak (nisbah odds=1.81 SK 95% 1.67-1.94)

**MATERNAL, BREASTFEEDING, HOUSEHOLD, AND INTRINSIC FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING DIARRHOEA AMONG INFANTS IN HOSPITAL PENYAKIT INFEKSI PROF. SULIANTI SAROSO, JAKARTA, INDONESIA, 2003, 2004**

**ABSTRACT**

*Diarrhoea diseases are major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries and it kills about 3.2 millions young children every year. Diarrhoea is also the third leading cause of mortality among children under 5 in Western Pacific Region and South East Asia Region after Acute Respiratory Infection and Perinatal. In Indonesia diarrhoea contribute 15.5% as the cause of mortality among infant in 1986. The number is increasing in 1995 while in 2001 diarrhoea declined into 9.4%. The aim of this study is to document the risk factor for developing diarrhoea among infant. The risk factors assessed in this case control study were maternal, breastfeeding, household and intrinsic factors. History of diarrhoea and its risk factors of two hundred and fifty infant were documented. The results show that by using logistic regression diarrhoea is significantly associated with infant age (OR= 1.85; 95% CI 1.66 to 1.94), antenatal care (OR = 1.94; 95% CI 1.94 to 2.17) and parity (OR = 1.81; 95% CI 1.67 to 1.94).*

**KAJIAN STRESS DAN TABIAT MEROKOK DIKALANGAN PELAJAR SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI DAERAH SEREMBAN, NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2004**

*Norkumala Awang, Hanafiah Mohd Salleh*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan di daerah Seremban, Negeri Sembilan untuk mengenalpasti prevalens stres serta masalah- masalah yang dihadapi oleh pelajar-pelajar sekolah menengah. Kajian ini melibatkan pelajar- pelajar tingkatan tiga, empat dan lima di dua buah sekolah menengah di Seremban. Seramai 367 orang pelajar terlibat dalam kajian ini tetapi hanya 350 yang memberikan respons iaitu pelajar lelaki ( $n=160$ ) dan perempuan ( $n=190$ ). Oleh itu, kadar respons kajian ini ialah 95.4%. Aspek kajian meliputi latarbelakang responden, simptom stres, serta masalah- masalah yang dihadapi oleh pelajar seperti masalah keluarga, akademik, rakan sebaya, jati diri dan agama juga amalan merokok di kalangan pelajar. Didapati prevalens stres tinggi di kalangan pelajar sekolah menengah adalah 63.2%. Analisis menunjukkan tahap stres pelajar mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan pada  $p<0.05$  dengan tingkatan (umur), jantina dan juga agama. Stres akan meningkat dengan peningkatan umur pelajar ( $p<0.05$ ). Pelajar perempuan lebih ramai menghadapi stres yang tinggi berbanding pelajar lelaki ( $p<0.05$ ). Pelajar yang beragama Islam lebih ramai mengalami stres tinggi berbanding pelajar agama lain ( $p<0.05$ ). Faktor- faktor demografi lain tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan stres. Didapati tahap stres pelajar sekolah menengah juga mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan ( $p<0.05$ ) dengan masalah keluarga, masalah akademik, masalah rakan sebaya dan masalah jati diri. Nisbah odd menunjukkan pelajar yang mempunyai masalah akademik lebih cenderung sebanyak 22 kali untuk mendapat stres (signifikan pada  $p<0.05$ ; selang keyakinan 95%) berbanding masalah- masalah lain. Kajian ini juga mendapati tiada hubungkait yang signifikan di antara tahap stres dengan amalan merokok pelajar. Secara keseluruhannya, dapat dirumuskan bahawa majoriti daripada pelajar sekolah menengah mengalami stres yang tinggi dan ia memerlukan teknik pengurusan stres yang betul. Memandangkan masalah akademik merupakan satu masalah yang paling tinggi boleh menyumbang kepada stres, perlunya satu intervensi berkesan dilakukan oleh pihak sekolah seperti peneletian keseluruhan punca-punca stres yang major akibat daripada persekitaran sekolah dan menentukan bagaimana ia boleh menyumbang kepada tahap stres pelajar dan apakah perubahan yang boleh dibuat untuk mengubah kesemua elemen ini untuk menyediakan persekitaran yang baik dan pembelajaran yang sihat.

**A STUDY ON STRESS AND SMOKING HABITS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SEREMBAN DISTRICT, NEGERI SEMBILAN, 2004**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was carried out in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan to determine the prevalence of stress and the problems facing among secondary school students. The students from 3, 4 and 5 were randomly selected from 2 secondary schools in Seremban participated this study. A total of 367 students were participated in this study but only 350 students, male ( $n=160$ ) and female ( $n=190$ ) responded giving the response rate of 95.4%. This study looks into aspects of demography, symptom of stress and the problems facing by students like family problem, academic problem, peer problem, self esteem problem and religious problem as well as smoking habit. The prevalence of high stress among secondary school students was 63.2%. Results showed level of stress was significantly difference ( $p<0.05$ ) with form (age), sex and religion among students. Stress will be increased with age ( $p<0.05$ ). More female students had higher stress compared male ( $p<0.05$ ). More of Islamic students had higher stress compared with the other religions ( $p<0.05$ ). Other demographic factors were not significantly associated. Level of stress was found to be significantly associated ( $p<0.05$ ) with all of the problems observed exclude religious problem. Odd ratio indicated the students who have academic problem are 22 more likely to be stress compared other problems (significant at  $p<0.05$ ; 95% CI). The result obtained indicated smoking habit among students was not significantly associated with level of stress ( $p<0.05$ ). Overall observation conclude majority of secondary school students have higher level of stress and need for stress management technique. Since academic problem contributed to higher level of Stress among students the effective intervention needs to be considered seriously such as thorough examination of the major stressor in the school environment to determine how they contribute to the student's level of stress and what changes can be made to alter these elements to provide an good environment and health learning.*

**KAJIAN KES KAWALAN MENGENAI PARAS PLUMBUM DARAH DAN PENYAKIT SKIZOFERNIA DI HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2004**

*Nazuha Alias, Mohd Hasni Jaafar*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian kes kawalan untuk melihat hubungan di antara paras plumbum darah dan penyakit skizofrenia telah dijalankan di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Kajian ini telah melibatkan seramai 50 orang pesakit skizofrenia dan 50 orang pesakit bukan skizofrenia yang mendapatkan rawatan di Klinik Psikiatri dan Poliklinik Warga. Kajian ini juga bertujuan untuk melihat faktor-faktor lain seperti umur, jantina, status merokok, status bekerja, tahap pendidikan dan pendapatan yang mungkin mempengaruhi paras plumbum darah pesakit. Borang soal selidik digunakan untuk mengumpul semua maklumat yang diperlukan manakala GFAAS digunakan untuk mengesan paras plumbum darah. Min geometrik plumbum darah kes dan kawalan yang didapati ialah  $4.73 \pm 1.6 \mu\text{g/dL}$  dan  $3.36 \pm 1.69 \mu\text{g/dL}$  masing-masing. Ujian statistik menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan iaitu  $p < 0.05$  ( $t = 2.74$ ) di antara paras plumbum darah kes dan kawalan. Kumpulan kes menunjukkan responden lelaki mempunyai paras plumbum darah ( $6.09 \pm 1.52 \mu\text{g/d}$  lebih tinggi berbanding perempuan ( $3.86 \pm 1.68 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) iaitu  $p < 0.05$  dan  $t = 3$ . (Berbanding perempuan, lelaki mempunyai risiko 3 kali ganda lebih tinggi mendapat skizofrenia dengan nisbah odds ialah 2.93. Kumpulan kes responden perokok, menunjukkan nilai plumbum darah lebih tinggi berbanding bukan perokok dengan nilai  $t = 3.506$  dan  $p < 0.05$ . Min geometrik plumbum darah perokok dan bukan perokok kumpulan kes ialah  $6.80 \pm 1.44 \mu\text{g/dL}$  dan  $3.98 \pm 1.66 \mu\text{g/dL}$  masing-masing. Berbanding bukan perokok, responden perokok mempunyai risiko 7 kali ganda lebih tinggi mendapat skizofrenia dengan nilai nisbah odds ialah 6.47. Faktor lain yang dikaji seperti umur, status bekerja, pendapatan, dan tahap pendidikan tidak menunjukkan sebarang kaitan dengan paras plumbum darah dalam kedua-dua kumpulan kes dan kawalan. Populasi umum terdedah kepada plumbum daripada pelbagai punca dan tapak jalan. Udara ambien merupakan tapak jalan utama plumbum tersebar ke persekitaran. Dalam kajian ini tidak dapat dipastikan lama dan pendedahan dan kepekatan plumbum yang berlaku.

**A CASE CONTROL STUDY ON BLOOD LEAD LEVEL AND SCHIZOPHRENIA IN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2004**

**ABSTRACT**

*A case control study was carried out to determine the association between blood lead level and schizophrenia disease in University Kebangsaan Malaysia Hospital. It was conducted at Psychiatric Clinic and Staff Polyclinic with the amount of 50 samples from each clinic. The study also includes the possible risk factors that may contribute to high blood lead level such as age, gender, smoking status, occupation, education level and income. Data was collected using a questionnaire and the GFAAS was used to detect the blood lead level. The geometric mean of blood lead for cases and controls were  $4.73 \pm 1.67 \mu\text{g/dL}$  and  $3.36 \pm 1.69 \mu\text{g/dL}$  respectively. Statistical analysis was performed to compare both means and it was found to be significant with  $p < 0.05$  ( $t = 2.74$ ). Among cases, male respondents have higher blood lead level ( $6.09 \pm 1.52 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) compared to female ( $3.86 \pm 1.68 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) significantly with  $p < 0.05$  ( $t = 3.06$ ). Compared to female, male respondents have a risk of 3 times higher to develop schizophrenia with odds ratio of 2.93. Other status is the smoking status in which the smoking group has higher blood lead level especially among cases ( $t = 3.51$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). The geometric mean of blood lead for cases among smokers and non-smokers were  $6.80 \pm 1.44 \mu\text{g/dL}$  and  $3.98 \pm 1.66 \mu\text{g/dL}$  respectively. Compared to non-smokers, smoker respondents have a risk of 7 times higher to develop schizophrenia with odds ratio of 6.47. Other factors like age, occupation, education and income are found not a significant risk factor that may contribute to high blood lead level. The general population is exposed to lead simultaneously from many sources and through multiple pathways. Ambient air can be a major pathway of lead distribution in the environment. In this study, the duration and concentration of lead exposure are not identified.*



**KAJIAN TAHAP PENGETAHUAN, PERSEPSI DAN AMALAN IBUBAPA/PENJAGA TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK DIKALANGAN KANAK-KANAK BERUMUR BAWAH 12 TAHUN KE BAWAH, 2004**

*Fajaratunnur A .Sani, Rosnah Sutan*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini merupakan suatu kajian prospektif irisan lintang yang telah dijalankan di Poliklinik, Unit Pesakit Luar Kesihatan Mersing, Johor untuk mengkaji tahap pengetahuan, persepsi dan amalan ibu bapa atau penjaga bagi kanak-kanak yang berumur 12 tahun ke bawah terhadap penggunaan antibiotik. Persampelan universal dibuat ke atas semua ibu bapa atau penjaga yang membawa anak mereka mendapatkan rawatan di Poliklinik tersebut dengan beberapa kriteria penerimaan dan penolakan. Subjek perlu menjawab sendiri borang soalselidik yang dikemukakan. Darpada 147 responden, 35 orang (23.8%) adalah lelaki dan 112 orang (76.2%) perempuan. Majoriti responden adalah Melayu iaitu 138 orang (93.9%) diikuti oleh 7 orang Cina (4%), seorang India (0.7%) dan seorang lain-lain bangsa (0.7%). Seramai 87.1 % (n= 128 orang) mendapat purata skor pengetahuan <50% manakala seramai 12.9% (n=19 orang) mendapat skor 50%. Ini menunjukkan majoriti responden mempunyai tahap pengetahuan yang rendah terhadap penggunaan antibiotik. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara skor pengetahuan responden dengan taraf pendidikan ibu, taraf pendidikan bapa, pekerjaan ibu dan jumlah pendapatan keluarga dalam setahun. Taburan persepsi mengenai penggunaan antibiotik menunjukkan responden yang berpersepsi negatif (n=121, 82.3%) melebihi responden yang berpersepsi positif (n=26, 17.7%). Terdapat juga hubungan yang signifikan antara skor persepsi responden dengan taraf pendidikan ibu, taraf pendidikan bapa, pekerjaan bapa dan jumlah kekerapan membawa anak mendapatkan rawatan doktor. Responden yang mempunyai amalan yang positif terhadap penggunaan antibiotik (n=143, 97.3%) adalah lebih ramai berbanding dengan yang mempunyai amalan negatif (n=4, 2.7%). Kesimpulannya, tahap pengetahuan, persepsi dan amalan Ibu bapa terhadap penggunaan antibiotik masih rendah, maka langkah-langkah promosi perlu dijalankan dengan aktif untuk menggalakkan penggunaan antibiotik secara rasional di kalangan kanak-kanak dengan memberikan pengetahuan dan kesedaran mengenai antibiotik kepada para ibu bapa atau penjaga dan juga masyarakat amnya. Kata kunci antibiotik, ibu bapa, penjaga, pengetahuan, persepsi, amalan, kanak-kanak berusia 12 tahun kebawah.

***A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE INVOLVING ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN CHILDREN AGED BELOW 12 YEARS, 2004***

**ABSTRACT**

*A prospective cross sectional study was conducted at Outpatient Polyclinic Kesihatan Mersing, Johor among parents or guardian of children under 12 years of age regarding their knowledge, perception, and behavior on the usage of antibiotics. A universal sampling of parents or guardian of children under 12 years of age were emolled by using inclusion and exclusion criteria. Subjects provided with written answers to a series of closed questionnaires regarding their knowledge, perception and behavior towards the usage of antibiotics. One hundred and forty seven respondents were involved in this study. Most of the respondents in this study are Malays (n=138, 93.9%), followed by Chinese (n=7, 4%), Indians and others (n=1, 0.7%) respectively. About 87.1% (n=128) were scored <50% and 12.9%(n=19) were scored 50% for knowledge. This result shows that most of the respondents have low level of knowledge on antibiotic usage. There was a significant different between knowledge score with educational level for both parents and mother's occupation and total income of the family. Perception score regarding antibiotic usage shows that parents with negative perception (n=121, 82.3%) score higher compared to those respondents with positive perception (n=26, 17.7%). There was also a significant different between perception score of the respondents with educational level of both parents, father's occupation and number of clinic visit. Most of the respondents have positive behavior towards antibiotic usage (n=143, 97.3%) compared to negative behavior (n=4, 2.7%). In conclusion, level of knowledge, perception and behavior of the parents or guardian towards antibiotic usage are still low. Health promotional activity should be carried out to promote the usage of antibiotic among the parents, guardian and as well as the community Key words: antibiotic, parent, guardian, knowledge, perception, behavior, children below 12 years old*

**KEPUASAN PELANGGAN DIKALANGAN IBU BERSALIN SECARA VAGINAL DI WAD OBSTETRIK DI HUKM, 2004**

*Inayati Syamani, Ahmad Taufik Jamil*

**ABSTRAK**

Suatu kajian keratan rentas telah dilakukan di HUKM dari September 2003 hingga Januari 2004, untuk mengkaji kepuasan pesakit di kalangan ibu yang bersalin secara vaginal di Wad Obstetrik. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kepuasan dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya di kalangan ibu yang bersalin secara vaginal di Wad Obstetrik, HUKM. Sejumlah 117 responden telah dipilih menggunakan persampelan universal. Data diperolehi melalui soal selidik tadbiran sendiri. Data dikumpul oleh penyelidik dan dianalisa menggunakan SPSS versi 10 dan Epi Info. Kebanyakan ibu adalah Melayu (66.7%) berumur antara 20-35 tahun (88.9%), berpendidikan sekolah menengah (47.9%) dan mempunyai status kesihatan yang baik (88%) keputusan kajian menunjukkan hanya 19.7% responden berpuas hati. Terdapat hubungan bererti di antara bangsa pesakit dan kepuasan dalam interaksi dan pentadbiran ( $p < 0.05$ ). Bangsa pesakit juga berhubung secara bererti dengan kepuasan keseluruhan ( $p < 0.05$ ). Selain ini, dalam dimensi SERVQUAL, merekodkan, ketidakpuasan paling sedikit (59%) manakala kebolehpercayaan merekod ketidakpuasan paling tinggi (77.8%). Disebalik ketindakbalasan merekod kepuasan tertinggi (41%) manakala kebolehpercayaan merekodkan kepuasan terendah (22.2%). Analisa seterusnya menggunakan ujian t menunjukkan tiada perbezaan umur di antara kumpulan pusa atau tidak puas dari segi perkhidmatan, interaksi, pentadbiran, dan dalam tahap kepuasan keseluruhan. Sebagai kesimpulan, kepuasan pesakit di Wad Obstetrik sangat rendah dan perlu dipertingkatkan oleh semua kakitangan yang terlibat di Wad Obstetrik.

***CLIENT SATISFACTION AMONG MOTHER WITH VAGINAL DELIVERY IN OBSTETRIC WARD AT HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2004***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross-sectional study was done in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia on September 2003 to January 2004, to study the patient satisfaction among mothers who had vaginal delivery in Obstetric Ward. The objective of this study is to determine satisfaction and factors influencing among mothers with vaginal delivery in Obstetric Ward at Hospital UKM. A total of 117 respondents were selected using universal sampling method. Data was obtained through self-administered questionnaire. Data was collected by the researcher and analyzed using SPSS version 10 and Epi Info. Most of the mothers are Malays (66.7%), between the ages of 20-35 years old (88.9%), with secondary education (47.9%), and have good status in health (88%). Results of the study showed that only 19.7% respondents are satisfied and 80.3% among them is dissatisfied. There is a significant association between race of patient and satisfaction in interaction and administration ( $p < 0.05$ ). Race of patient is also significantly related to overall satisfaction ( $p < 0.05$ ). Beside this, in SERVQUAL dimensions, responsiveness recorded the least dissatisfaction (59%) while reliable recorded the greatest dissatisfaction (77.8%). On the other hand, responsiveness recorded the greatest satisfaction (41%) while reliable recorded the least satisfaction (22.2%). Further analysis using t-test showed that there is no difference in age between satisfied and dissatisfied groups in service, in interaction, in administration, and in overall level of satisfaction. In conclusion, shows that patient satisfaction in the Obstetric Ward are very low and need to be improve by all personal who involved in the Obstetric Ward.*

**KAJIAN AMALAN PANTANG LARANG PEMAKANAN SEMASA DALAM TEMPOH POSPARTUM DI KALANGAN IBU-IBU MELAYU YANG BERSALIN DI HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2004**

*Nur Sakinah Dzulkifly, Khadijah Shamsuddin*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini merupakan satu kajian irisan lintang untuk mengenalpasti amalan pantang larang semasa pospartum ibu-ibu Melayu yang bersalin di Wad O&G, Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Sejumlah 103 orang ibu Melayu yang bersalin di Wad O&G, HUKM dipilih secara convenient untuk ditemuduga menggunakan borang soal selidik berpandu yang telah diprauji terlebih dahulu. Hasil kajian mendapati kesemua ibu-ibu Melayu yang dikaji menjalani tempoh pantang dengan min hari berpantang sebanyak  $48.0 \pm 14.3$  hari. Seramai 91.3% responden melaporkan mereka mengamalkan penjagaan tradisional ketika pospartum dan 82.5% melaporkan mereka percaya dengan kebaikan amalan tradisional tersebut. Amalan tradisional paling diamalkan adalah berurut (95.1%), berbengkung (92.2%) dan mengambil jamu/herba/akar kayu (90.3%). Kebanyakan responden kerap dijaga oleh golongan tua yang terdiri dari samada ibu, ibu mertua, nenek atau ibu saudara iaitu seramai 85.4%. Sebanyak 93.2% responden mengamalkan pantang larang pemakanan sepanjang tempoh berpantang dan majoriti menyatakan kepercayaan terhadap kebaikan amalan ini sebagai sebab utama mengamalkannya manakala 6.8% responden tidak mengamalkannya kerana kurang percaya dengan amalan tersebut. Berdasarkan kepercayaan responden terhadap sistem klasifikasi tradisional makanan, terdapat variasi dalam pengelasan makanan. Di kalangan responden, sebahagian besar sayuran dan buah-buahan telah dikategorikan responden sebagai sejuk manakala sumber protein telah dikategorikan sebagai gatal. Perbezaan signifikan wujud di antara amalan pantang larang pemakanan dengan umur dan kepercayaan terhadap amalan ini. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini menunjukkan prevalen amalan berpantang ini masih tinggi di kalangan masyarakat Melayu di bandar dan pendekatan promosi kesihatan dan pemakanan harus diberikan kepada ibu Melayu. Ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pilihan makanan mereka semasa pospartum sesuai bagi pemulihan kesihatan dan penyusuan anak.

***A STUDY OF FOOD TABOO PRACTICES DURING POSTPARTUM PERIOD AMONG MALAY MOTHERS WHO DELIVERED AT HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2004***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was conducted to identify the traditional practices and food taboos during postpartum period among Malay mothers who delivered at the O&G Ward, in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. A total of 103 mothers were chosen through convenient sampling and interviewed using a pre-tested questionnaire. Results showed that all mothers went through confinement during the postpartum period for an average of  $48.0 \pm 14.3$  days. During this period, 91.3% reported practising traditional postpartum care and 82.5% of respondents reported they believed in the benefits of these old-age practices. The most practised forms of traditional care were traditional massage (95.1%), use of abdominal binder (92.2%) and the taking of jamu (90.3%). Majority of the respondents (85.4%) were cared for frequently by women of the older generation during the postpartum period. These of either mother, mother in law, aunts or grandmothers. Ninety six (93.2%) respondents practised food taboos and majority of the respondents quoted belief in the practice as the main reason for practising while 6.8% respondents did not practise food taboos quoted lack of belief to be their reason for not practising. Based on respondents' belief in the traditional classification system of food, there exist variations in their classification of food items. Among respondents, most of vegetables and fruits are considered 'cold'. Most protein food are considered 'itchy'. Significant differences exist between the practise of food taboos with age and belief in food taboo. In conclusion, the practise of food taboos during the postpartum period is still prevalent among the urban Malay women. As such, nutritional and health promotion approaches should be instituted to enable Malay mothers to choose good food and eating habits to ensure better health status for themselves and to ensure successful breastfeeding.*

**KAJIAN PREVALENS DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI CUCUKAN JARUM SUNTIKAN DIKALANGAN KAKITANGAN PERUBATAN KEMALANGAN DAN KECEMASAN DI HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA DAN PUSAT PERUBATAN UNIVERSITI MALAYA, 2004**

*Ng Yi Wen, Noor Hassim Ismail*

**ABSTRAK**

Kakitangan perubatan terdedah kepada pelbagai jenis hazard di tempat kerja. Cucukan jarum suntikan telah dikenalpasti sebagai satu hazard yang boleh menyebabkanjangkitan patogen bawaan darah seperti HIV, Hepatitis B dan Hepatitis C. Satu kajian keratan rentas telah dijalankan ke atas 136 orang kakitangan perubatan di Jabatan Kemalangan dan Kecemasan di HUKM dan PPUM. Responden kajian ini terdiri daripada 22 orang doktor, 73 orang jururawat, 18 orang pembantu perubatan dan 23 orang atendan kesihatan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji prevalens kes dan episod cucukan jarum suntikan yang berlaku sepanjang tempoh setahun yang lepas. Kajian ini turut mengkaji tahap pengetahuan penyakit bawaan darah dan Pencegahan Universal, persepsi risiko serta amalan Pencegahan Universal dan faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhi kejadian cucukan jarum suntikan ini. Hasil kajian menunjukkan prevalens kes cucukan jarum suntikan ialah sebanyak 31.6 % yang melibatkan 43 kes. Jumlah keseluruhan episod pula ialah sebanyak 72 episod dan prevalens episod ialah 52.9 % bagi setiap 100 orang kakitangan perubatan. Antara pelbagai kategori pekerjaan, pembantu perubatan merupakan kategori pekerjaan yang mengalami risiko yang paling tinggi untuk mendapat cucukan jarum suntikan. Manakala prosedur pengambilan darah vena dikenalpasti sebagai prosedur yang paling berisiko. Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang bererti antara median tempoh berkhidmat untuk kes dan bukan kes cucukan jarum suntikan. Kajian ini menunjukkan kakitangan perubatan di Jabatan Kemalangan dan Kecemasan sentiasa terdedah kepada risiko cucukan jarum suntikan ketika melakukan prosedur ke atas pesakit. Oleh itu, langkah pencegahan yang lebih menyeluruh perlu diambil oleh pihak pentadbiran hospital untuk mengurangkan risiko cucukan jarum suntikan.

***STUDY ON PREVALENCE AND FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO NEEDLESTICK INJURY AMONG MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT IN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA AND UNIVERSITI MALAYA MEDICAL CENTER, 2004***

**ABSTRACT**

*Medical personnel expose to a wide range of hazards in the workplace. Needlestick injwy has been recognized as one of the occupational hazards which could result in transmission of blood-bome pathogens like HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. A cross-sectional study was carried out among 136 medical personnel in Accident and Emergency Department in HUKM and UMMC. Respondents of the study comprise 22 doctors, 73 nurses, 18 medical assistants and 23 health attendants. Objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of cases and episodes of needlestick injwy among respondents for the past one year. This study was also aimed to find out the level of knowledge for bloodbome diseases and Universal Precautions, risk perception and practice of Universal Precautions and other factors which contribute to the occurrence of needlestick injury .Prevalence cases of needlestick injury among the respondents were 31.6 % which involved 43 cases. The result also showed a total of 87 episodes of needlestick injury, with a prevalence episode of 52.9 %. Among the different job category, medical assistants appeared to face the highest risk of needlestick injury .Besides venapuncture was the procedure with the highest risk of needlestick injury .Results also had shown that there was a significant difference between median duration of service between cases and non-cases of needlestick injury. This study has revealed that medical personnel at the Department of Accident and Emergency are at risk of needlestick injury while perfonning procedures on patients. Therefore, a more comprehensive control measure should be taken by the administrative body of the hospital to prevent the risk of needlestick injury.*

**KESAN PENDEDAHAN PARTIKEL PM<sub>2.5</sub> DALAMAN KE ATAS KESIHATAN RESPIRATORI DAN FUNGSI PULMONARI KANAK-KANAK BERUMUR 7 HINGGA 12 TAHUN DI TAMAN JAYA, BANDAR TUN RAZAK, CHERAS, 2004**

*Norazura Ismail, Zaleha Md Isa*

**ABSTRAK**

Pencemaran udara dalaman merupakan suatu masalah global yang mendapat perhatian di Malaysia mahupun di luar negara. Terdapat banyak bahan cemar udara yang boleh menyumbangkan berlakunya pencemaran udara dalaman seperti NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, ozon, bahan partikel (PM) dan sebagainya. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian ini lebih menumpukan bahan cemar berbentuk partikel yang bersaiz kurang daripada 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) berikutan kesannya yang lebih ketara ke atas kesihatan manusia. Oleh itu, kajian keratan rentas yang dijalankan ini adalah bertujuan untuk melihat kesan pendedahan partikel PM<sub>2.5</sub> ke atas kesihatan respiratori dan fungsi pulmonari kanak-kanak yang tinggal di kawasan perumahan Taman Jaya Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras. Seramai 70 orang kanak-kanak yang berumur 7 hingga 12 tahun telah dipilih dari kawasan kediaman mereka yang terletak bersebelahan dengan jalan raya utama sebagai responden di dalam kajian ini. Fungsi pulmonari kanak-kanak ini diukur dengan menggunakan spirometer manakala maklumat gejala respiratori di kalangan mereka diperolehi daripada borang soal-selidik melalui temuduga yang dilakukan terhadap ibu bapa mereka. Sementara itu, pengukuran paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah responden dilakukan dengan menggunakan "dust trak". Paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> yang diperolehi di sepanjang kajian berada di dalam julat normal iaitu 23.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> hingga 198.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Kajian ini menunjukkan paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah yang terletak berhampiran dengan jalan raya adalah melebihi paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah yang berada lebih jauh dari jalan raya ( $t = 2.883$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Selain itu, terdapat hubungan songsang yang tidak signifikan di antara paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> dengan fungsi pulmonari kanak-kanak. Kanak-kanak yang tinggal di dalam rumah dengan paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> yang lebih tinggi tidak banyak mengalami gejala respiratori yang teruk di sepanjang kajian dijalankan. Selain itu, tiada perbezaan nilai PM<sub>2.5</sub> yang signifikan di antara rumah yang berhawa dingin dengan rumah yang tidak berhawa dingin. Kanak-kanak yang tinggal di dalam rumah yang berhawa dingin juga tidak ramai yang mengalami gejala respiratori berbanding rumah yang tidak berhawa dingin. Hasil kajian mendapati aktiviti-aktiviti di dalam rumah seperti merokok, penyemburan racun serangga dan penggunaan dapur gas dan elektrik merupakan di antara faktor-faktor yang boleh mempengaruhi paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> dalaman rumah.

***THE EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TO INDOOR PM<sub>2.5</sub> PARTICLE TOWARDS RESPIRATORY HEALTH AND PULMONARY FUNCTION AMONG 7 TO 12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN AT TAMAN JAYA, BANDAR TUN RAZAK, CHERAS, 2004***

**ABSTRACT**

*Indoor air pollution is a global problem faced in Malaysia as well as in overseas. A lot of air pollutants contributed to indoor air pollution, they are NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, ozone and particulate matter (PM). This study however concentrates particularly on air pollutant in the form of particulate matter of size less than 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) because of the more significant adverse effects on human health. Therefore, the objective of this cross sectional study is to observe the effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure on respiratory health and pulmonary function of children living in the residential area of Taman Jaya, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras. A total of 70 children age from 7 to 12 years old were selected as the respondents of this study according to their residence nearest to the main road. The pulmonary function was measured using the spirometer whilst the information about their respiratory symptoms were obtained from the guided questionnaire administered to their parents. The respondents' indoor level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> was measured using "Dust trak" instrument. The level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> measured in this study is in the normal range of 23.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 198.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This study showed that the level of indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> for houses nearer to the main road is higher than the level of indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub> houses further from the main road ( $t = 2.883$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). A part from that, the study showed an inverse relationship but not significant between the level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and the pulmonary function of the respondents. Children who live in houses with higher levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> do not have severe respiratory symptoms throughout the study. A part from that, there was no significant difference PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels between houses with air-condition and houses without air-condition. Not many children who live in air-conditioned house developed respiratory symptoms as compared to non air-conditioned house. This study showed that indoor activities such as smoking, spraying of insecticides and the use of gas as well as electric stove are among factors which influence the level of indoor PM<sub>2.5</sub>.*

**TAHAP PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI PENDIDIKAN KESIHATAN DIKALANGAN BAKAL GURU PENDIDIKAN KESIHATAN DI DUA INSTITUSI PENGAJIAN TINGGI AWAM, 2004**

*Denise Koh Choo Lian, Khadijah Shamsuddin*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini meninjau tahap pengetahuan subjek bakal guru Pendidikan Kesihatan yang sedang mengikuti latihan di dua buah universiti tempatan. Metodologi: Kajian ini dijalankan dengan menggunakan borang soal selidik isi sendiri yang telah dibentuk oleh penyelidik khas untuk mengukur pengetahuan berdasarkan kurikulum Pendidikan Kesihatan KBSM. Soal selidik ini mengandungi sebanyak 17 soalan yang meninjau persepsi responden terhadap Pendidikan Kesihatan dan 64 soalan yang mengukur tahap pengetahuan pendidikan kesihatan responden. Pengetahuan yang diukur meliputi tiga tunjang pembelajaran dalam kurikulum, iaitu Kebersihan Diri & Keluarga (T1), Gaya Hidup Sihat & Selamat (T2), dan Kebersihan & Keselamatan Persekitaran (T3). Responden dalam kajian ini adalah semua pelajar tahun tiga yang sedang mengikuti kursus di UPM (program Sarjana Muda Pendidikan Jasmani) dan UKM (program Sarjana Muda Pendidikan Sukan & Rekreasi). Sejumlah 127 orang responden telah mengambil bahagian dalam kajian irisan lintang ini. Hasil Kajian: Kajian ini telah mendapati bahawa tahap pengetahuan keseluruhan responden adalah  $47.7 \pm 10.8$ . Min pengetahuan T1 adalah  $48.6 \pm 12.9$ ; T2 adalah  $47.7 \pm 14.2$ ; dan T3 adalah  $46.4 \pm 15.3$ . Analisis lanjut menunjukkan hanya pencapaian Bahasa Inggeris menunjukkan perbezaan min skor dalam pengetahuan keseluruhan serta setiap tunjang pembelajaran. Responden yang mempunyai pencapaian Bahasa Inggeris yang baik telah mendapat min pengetahuan yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan responden yang mempunyai pencapaian Bahasa Inggeris yang kurang baik. Kesimpulan: Kajian mendapati pengetahuan Pendidikan Kesihatan responden adalah rendah. Selain dari ini, Bahasa Inggeris merupakan faktor yang penting dalam menentukan tahap pengetahuan Pendidikan Kesihatan seseorang bakal guru, Pendidikan Kesihatan yang sedang mengikuti kursus di UPM dan UKM.

**LEVEL OF SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ON HEALTH EDUCATION AMONG HEALTH EDUCATION TRAINEE TEACHERS IN TWO LOCAL UNIVERSITIES, 2004**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims at assessing the level of subject knowledge on Health Education among Health Education teacher trainees being trained at two local universities. Methodology: This study was conducted using a self-administered questionnaire. Health Education content knowledge is based on the KBSM syllabus. This includes all three components in Health Education curriculum: Individual & Family Cleanliness (T1), Healthy & Safe Lifestyle (T2), and Environmental Cleanliness & Safety (T3). The questionnaire consists of 17 questions on perception towards Health Education and 64 questions for assessing knowledge content. All third year undergraduates at UPM (physical Education Programme) and UKM (Education in Sports and Recreation Programme) were recruited as respondents in this cross-sectional study. Results: This study found that the overall level of Health Education content knowledge was low among the respondents, with a mean score of  $47.7 \pm 10.8$ . Analysis of components showed that T1 has a mean score of  $48.6 \pm 12.9$ , T2 has a mean score of  $47.7 \pm 14.2$ , and T3 has a mean score of  $46.4 \pm 15.3$ . Further analysis showed only English proficiency seems to have an influence on the level of health knowledge, both in overall score and specific components. Conclusion: Content knowledge in Health Education amongst the respondents is low. Difference in their SPM English achievement seems to be the only consistent factor associated with the level of knowledge in Health Education.*

**KESAN PENDEDAHAN PESTISID TERHADAP NEUROTINGKAHLAKU DIKALANGAN PENYEMBUR RACUN MAKHLUK PEROSAK, 2005**

*Nerimala Devi Ramahsamay, Shamsul Azhar Shah*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan untuk mengkaji kesan pendedahan pestisid terhadap skor neurotingkahlaku ke atas 250 responden yang terdiri daripada 170 orang penyembur racun makhluk perosak dan 80 orang kerani dipilih sebagai kumpulan perbandingan yang tidak terdedah kepada pestisid. Kedua-dua kumpulan responden ini dipilih secara persampelan universal. Lima jenis ujian neurotingkahlaku yang telah diubahsuai dari ujian Neurobehavioral Core Test Battery (NCTB) WHO yang digunakan untuk pengesanan awal kelainan fungsi sistem saraf akibat pendedahan kepada pestisid. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa skor ujian neurotingkahlaku di antara penyembur racun makhluk perosak ( $50.65 \pm 3.19$ ) dan responden kerani ( $55.12 \pm 3.95$ ) didapati signifikan ( $t=3.06$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). Ujian neurotingkahlaku yang signifikan di antara kedua kumpulan tersebut adalah Ujian Jarak Digit, Ujian Sasaran Mengejar (Betul) dan Ujian Kepantasan Tangan Santa Ana (Dominan). Didapati skor neurotingkahlaku bagi Ujian Jarak Digit, Sasaran Mengejar (Betul) dan Kepantasan Tangan Santa Ana (Dominan) dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh gejala ketoksikan pestisid iaitu kerap lupa, dan kurang deria rasa, serta faktor tempoh bekerja bagi kesemua responden penyembur racun makhluk perosak. Kesimpulannya, ujian neurotingkahlaku boleh digunakan untuk pengesanan awal kelainan fungsi sistem saraf akibat pendedahan bahan kimia neurotoksik.

**EFFECT OF PESTICIDE EXPOSURE TOWARDS NEUROBEHAVIORAL AMONG PEST CONTROL WORKERS, 2005**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was conducted to study the effects of pesticide exposure on the neurobehavioral score of 250 respondents, comprising of 170 pest control technicians and 80 clerks as the comparison group who are not exposed to pesticide were chosen by Universal sampling. Five types of neurobehavioral tests, which were modified from WHO Neurobehavioral Core Test Battery (NCTB), were used to detect early abnormalities in nervous system functions due to pesticide exposure. Results of this study indicate, the difference in neurobehavioral test score between pest control technicians ( $50.65 \pm 3.19$ ) and clerks ( $55.12 \pm 3.95$ ) was found to be significant ( $t= 3.06$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). Among the neurobehavioral tests that showed significant differences between the two groups are the Digit Span, Pursuit Aiming (Correct) and Santa Ana Manual Dexterity (Dominant Hand). Neurobehavioral score for Digit Span, Pursuit Aiming (Correct) and Santa Ana Manual Dexterity (Dominant Hand) was also found to be significantly influenced by signs and symptoms of toxicity, which is frequent forgetfulness, and less taste sensitivity, and also factor like duration of working for all the pest control technicians. In conclusion, the neurobehavioral test can be used for screening early impairment of nervous system due to neurotoxic exposure.*

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI MASALAH BERAT BADAN BERLEBIHAN DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK YANG BERUMUR 12 TAHUN DI BANDAR BARU BANGI, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN PADA TAHUN 2004, 2005**

*Geeta a/p Appanah, Shamsul Azhar Shah*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian hirisan lintang ini mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi masalah berat badan berlebihan di kalangan kanak-kanak dua belas tahun di Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan. Kajian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan borang soal-selidik yang berpandu di tiga buah Sekolah Rendah Kebangsaan yang telah dipilih secara rawak mudah. Persampelan responden pula adalah secara konvenien. Seramai 300 kanak-kanak layak menyertai kajian, tetapi hanya 233 soal-selidik yang dianalisa menjadikan kadar respon sebanyak 77.7%. Pecahan gender dan etnik di dalam kajian ini memperlihatkan sebanyak 50.6% adalah lelaki dan 49.4% adalah perempuan manakala kanak-kanak Melayu adalah tertinggi dengan 94.8%, India 4.3%, Cina 0.4% dan lain-lain 0.4%. Antara faktor-faktor yang dikaji di dalam kajian ini adalah mengenai faktor sosio ekonomi ibu bapa, demografi, sejarah keluarga, aktiviti fizikal dan cara pengambilan makanan kanak-kanak. Daripada analisis yang dilakukan, didapati status berat badan berlebihan di kalangan kanak-kanak ini adalah sebanyak 32.7%, berat badan normal 57.1% dan kurang berat badan adalah 10.3%. Kanak-kanak lelaki didapati mempunyai bilangan berat badan berlebihan yang tinggi berbanding dengan kanak-kanak perempuan. Dari segi etnik pula, kanak-kanak Melayu mendahului kanak-kanak etnik lain dalam bilangan yang mempunyai masalah berat badan berlebihan. Taraf pendidikan ibu bapa pula memperlihatkan lebih ramai ibu bapa yang bersekolah sehingga ke tahap universiti (52.8%) bagi kaum bapa dan sehingga ke sekolah menengah (43.3%) bagi kaum ibu. Pekerjaan bapa adalah paling banyak dalam sektor profesional (41.6%) dan kebanyakan ibu adalah surirumah (48.9%). Data sejarah keluarga pula memperlihatkan sebanyak 41.2% kanak-kanak mempunyai ahli keluarga yang mempunyai masalah berat badan berlebihan. Analisa univariat dan regresi logistik multivariat terlaras menggunakan perisian SPSS versi 12.0 dibuat bagi membuktikan hubungan antara faktor-faktor yang dikaji dan berat badan berlebihan. Kajian mendapati faktor yang mempengaruhi berat badan berlebihan kanak-kanak adalah sejarah keluarga ( $p<0.05$ ), pekerjaan ibu bapa ( $p<0.05$ ), etnik ( $p<0.05$ ), pengambilan kalori dan lemak ( $p<0.05$ ).

**A STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING OVERWEIGHT PROBLEM AMONG 12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN BANDAR BARU BANGI, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN, 2004, 2005**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was carried out to identify the influencing factors associated with overweight problem among 12 year old children at three randomly selected schools in Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan. A total of 300 respondents were selected by using convenient sampling method but only 233 questionnaires were analysed. The response rate for this study was 77.7%. Respondents' background data, parents' socio economic data, physical and diet intake data was collected via structured questionnaire with face to face interview while anthropometry data was collected with height and weight measurements. The obtained data was analysed by using SPSS version 12.0. From the analysis, major breakdown of gender and ethnic are males with 50.6% and females with 49.4% while Malay ethnic is highest with 94.8%, Indian with 4.3%, Chinese with 0.4% and others with 0.4%. Univariate analyses and adjusted multivariate logistic regression with SPSS version 12.0 were used to determine associations between selected independent factors and overweight problem among children. The selected independent factors are family history, parents' socio economic level, physical activity and diet intake in term of calorie and fat intake. Findings showed that factors associated with overweight problem were family history ( $p<0.05$ ), parents' occupation ( $p<0.05$ ), ethnic ( $P<0.05$ ), fat intake ( $p<0.05$ ) and calorie intake ( $p<0.05$ ).*



**KAJIAN PREVALENS DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TAHAP KETIDAKPATUHAN TERHADAP PENGAMBILAN UBAT ANTIPSIKOTIK ATIPIKAL DI KALANGAN PESAKIT SKIZOFRENIA DI UNIT PESAKIT LUAR HOSPITAL PERMAI, JOHOR BHARU, JOHOR, 2005**

*Norwati Mohd Salim @ Salim, Azmi Mohd Tamil*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian keratan rentas telah dijalankan ke atas 160 orang pesakit skizofrenia di Unit Pesakit Luar, Hospital Permai, Johor Bahru, Johor. Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengukur tahap ketidakpatuhan kumpulan pesakit yang mengambil ubat antipsikotik atipikal tersebut dan mengkaji pengaruh ciri-ciri demografi, penerimaan pesakit terhadap penyakit dan keperluan mengambil ubat, sokongan keluarga dan pengaruh ubat itu sendiri ke atas sikap ketidakpatuhan. Responden kajian ini terdiri daripada 50.6% Cina, 38.1 % Melayu dan 11.3% India manakala 53.8% adalah lelaki dan 46.2% adalah perempuan. Tahap ketidakpatuhan yang berjaya diukur adalah 36.9% dan hasil kajian ini didapati konsisten dengan kajian-kajian terdahulu yang menggunakan pelbagai kaedah untuk mengukur ketidakpatuhan di kalangan pesakit skizofrenia. Ramai pesakit masih tidak patuh disebabkan oleh pelbagai faktor yang berkaitan dengan pesakit itu sendiri, doktor serta personel yang memberi perkhidmatan, ubat dan juga persekitaran. Walaubagaimanapun, hasil kajian ini menunjukkan tiada hubungan yang signifikan di antara ketidakpatuhan dengan faktor-faktor tersebut. Intervensi-intervensi yang lebih intensif dan berkesan diperlukan untuk memperbaiki kepatuhan

***STUDY ON PREVALENCE AND FACTORS INFLUENCING NON-COMPLIANCE TO ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATIONS AMONG PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AT OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT PERMAI HOSPITAL JOHOR BAHRU, JOHOR, 2005***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross-sectional study was carried out among 160 patients with schizophrenia at the Outpatient Department, Hospital Permai, Johor Bahru, Johor. The objective of this study was to determine the level of non-compliance in this group of patient who take four types of atypical antipsychotic medications. This study also measured the effect of demographic characteristics, insight, family/social support and the medication itself on non-compliance. The respondents comprised of 50.6% Chinese, 38.1 % Malay and 11.3% Indian. of these, 53.8% were males and 46.2% were females. The level of non-compliance found was 36.9%. This finding is in concordance with previous studies that used a variety of methods to assess non-compliance among patients with schizophrenia. It shows that many patients are still poorly compliant and this is due to many factors. However none of the risk factors studied showed any significant associations with non-compliance. More intensive and effective interventions are needed to improve compliance.*

**KAJIAN KEPUASAN PELANGGAN DI KLINIK ANTENATAL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2005**

*Dyah Pitaloka Soekardi, Mohd Rizal Abdul Manaf*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan untuk menentukan tahap kepuasan pelanggan di klinik antenatal Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Seramai 150 responden dipilih menggunakan kaedah persampelan mudah. Pengumpulan data dijalankan dengan menggunakan soal selidik berpandu dengan temu bual bersemuka. Data yang diperolehi dianalisis menggunakan SPSS versi 11.5. Majoriti daripada responden adalah Melayu (72%), manakala Cina (18%) dan India (10%). Umur daripada responden lebih kurang antara 19 sampai 40 tahun dan (50.7%) daripadanya berpendidikan tinggi dan (76.4%) masih bekerja. Dari kesemua responden, di dapati bahawa lebih dari setengah responden berpuas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang diterima (56.7%), manakala yang lain (43.3%) tidak berpuas hati. Secara purata, ramai responden berpuas hati dengan adab interpersonal dari staff (62%), kualiti teknikal dari doktor (79.3%), efikasi/hasil (78%), availability (50.7%), dan faktor caj perkhidmatan (70%). Manakala responden tidak berpuas hati dengan aksesibiliti (61.3%), persekitaran fizikal (51.3%), dan penjagaan berterusan (81.3%). Dengan menggunakan analisis bivariate, di dapati bahawa hanya dua faktor yang menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan kepuasan pelanggan ( $p < 0.05$ ) iaitu caj perkhidmatan dan bilangan kedatangan. Sebagai kesimpulan, dalam kajian ini di dapati bahawa responden berpuas hati dengan perkhidmatan yang diterima. Namun demikian, aspek interpersonal dan kualiti teknikal daripada staff seperti contohnya jururawat perlu dipertingkatkan.

**CLIENT SATISFACTION IN ANTENATAL CLINIC AT HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2005**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was carried out to identify the level and factors associated with patients' satisfaction in antenatal clinic at Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. A total of 150 respondents are selected by using convenience sampling method. Data was collected via structured questionnaire with face to face interview. The obtained data was analyzed by using SPSS version 11.5. Majority of the respondents are Malay (72%), while Chinese (18%) and Indian (10%). Age of the respondents are around 19 to 40 years old with tertiary education level (50.7%) and most of them are working (76.4%). Among the respondents, more than half of the respondents are satisfied with the service that they received (56.7%), while the others (43.3%) not satisfied. Generally, most of the respondents are satisfied with interpersonal aspects from the staff (62%), technical quality of the doctors (79.3%), efficacy (78%), availability (50.7%), and the financial aspect (70%). Meanwhile, the respondents are not satisfied with the several aspects such as accessibility (61.3%), convenience (51.3%), and continuity of care (81.3%). In bivariate analysis, the result of this study showed that there are only two factors significantly related with level of satisfaction ( $p < 0.05$ ) such as charge of service and number of visit. As a conclusion, this study showed that most of the respondents are satisfied with the service that they have received. However, interpersonal manner and technical quality of the staff such as nurses should be improved.*

**KAJIAN KEPUASAN PELANGGAN DI KLINIK ANTENATAL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2005**

*Hanizan Hasan, Mohd Rizal Abdul Manaf*

**ABSTRAK**

Ubat yang baru dipasarkan mengandungi maklumat efikasi dan toksisiti yang terhad. Maklumat ini bergantung kepada cubaan klinikal sebelum sesuatu produk dipasarkan di mana ianya hanya mengandungi data kesan advers yang terhad dan biasa terjadi. Melaporkan kesan advers ubat merupakan kaedah yang berguna untuk mengesan kesan advers ubat yang jarang terjadi dan tidak dijangkakan. Walaubagaimanapun kebaikan kaedah ini terbatas disebabkan kadar melapor yang rendah. Kajian di jalankan secara keratan rentas yang melibatkan seramai 323 orang doktor di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia untuk mengetahui amalan melaporkan kesan advers ubat dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Kadar respon adalah 55.7% (180). Terdapat 83.3% (150) daripada responden menyatakan mereka pernah mengesan kesan advers ubat sepanjang perkhidmatan mereka. Didapati hanya 43.3% (65) responden pernah melaporkan kesan advers ubat. Tiada perbezaan bererti di antara ciri-ciri sosiodemografi seperti umur, jantina dan bangsa dengan amalan melaporkan kesan advers ubat. Dari segi pengetahuan 41.5% di kalangan responden yang pernah melapor adalah berpengetahuan tinggi berbanding dengan 20.0 % di kalangan responden yang tidak pernah melapor. Pengetahuan tentang maklumat minima yang diperlukan untuk melaporkan kesan advers ubat dan maklumat kesan advers yang terhad sebelum ubat dipasarkan menunjukkan hubungan yang bererti dengan nilai  $p < 0.05$ . Persepsi bahawa proses melaporkan ADR adalah birokratik dan melaporkan ADR adalah kurang penting menunjukkan hubungan yang bererti dengan nilai  $p < 0.05$ . Separuh dari responden (54.4%) kurang menerima maklumat. Penerimaan maklumat menunjukkan hubungan yang bererti dengan amalan melaporkan kesan advers di mana 73.3% di kalangan responden yang melapor menerima maklumat yang lebih berbanding dengan 30.6% di kalangan responden yang tidak melapor. Pernah di beritahu bagaimana melaporkan kesan advers oleh ketua/rakan, pernah berbincang tentang kesan advers dan pernah diberikan taklimat juga menunjukkan hubungan yang bererti. Hanya 31.7 % responden bersetuju dengan kenyataan bahawa borang ADR tersedia dan mudah diperolehi dan 42.8% responden tidak pernah melihat borang ADR. Borang ADR yang senang diperolehi menjadi faktor penentu kepada amalan melapor. Oleh itu meningkatkan pengetahuan dan memudahkan proses melapor diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kadar melapor kesan advers ubat.

***STUDY ON CLIENT SATISFACTION AT ANTENATAL CLINIC, IN HUKM, 2005***

**ABSTRACT**

*At the time a new drug is marketed, information on its therapeutic effect and toxicity is limited. This information is relying on clinical trial before the drug is commercialized. Therefore spontaneous reporting of adverse events by doctors is the useful method for detecting rare or unexpected adverse drug events. However, spontaneous reporting of ADRs has several weaknesses, the most important of these being under-reporting. A cross sectional study was conducted among 323 doctors in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia to identify reporting practices and factors that influence the practice. The response rate was 55.7% (180). There were 83.3 % of doctors had ever encountered adverse drug reaction in their patient. Only 43.3 % (65) of doctors had ever reported adverse drug reactions. There were no significant differences by social demographic characteristics between doctors who report ADR and who do not report ADR. There were 41.5% among doctors who report ADR have a high level of knowledge compared to 20.0% among doctors who do not report. Knowledge on minimum information required to make a report and the fact that limited adverse drug reactions is known when a new drug is commercialized shows a significant difference. Perception that reporting was too bureaucratic and less important were deterrent for reporting. 73.3 % among doctors who report receive more information in contrast to 30.6 among doctors who do not report. Availability of ADR form was important factor for reporting of ADR. Increase the knowledge on ADR and making the reporting procedure simpler will increase the reporting rate.*

**KAJIAN PENDEDAHAN PM<sub>2.5</sub> DALAM ASAP UBAT NYAMUK TERHADAP FUNGSI PARU-PARU DAN KESIHATAN RESPIRATORI DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK 7-12 TAHUN DITAMAN MULIA, BANDAR TUN RAZAK, CHERAS, 2005**

*Nurezdiani Mohd Said, Jamal Hisham Hashim*

**ABSTRAK**

Pencemaran udara dalaman merupakan suatu masalah global yang mendapat perhatian di Malaysia mahupun di luar negara. Terdapat banyak bahan cemar udara yang boleh menyumbangkan berlakunya pencemaran udara dalaman seperti NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, ozon, bahan partikel (PM) dan sebagainya. Namun begitu, kajian ini lebih menumpukan kepada bahan pencemar berbentuk partikel yang bersaiz kurang daripada 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) dari pembakaran lingkaran ubat nyamuk serta kesannya ke atas kesihatan kanak-kanak. Oleh itu, kajian keratan rentas yang dijalankan ini adalah bertujuan untuk melihat kesan pendedahan asap lingkaran ubat nyamuk yang mengandungi artikel PM<sub>2.5</sub> ke atas kesihatan respiratori dan fungsi paru-paru kanak-kanak yang tinggal di rumah pangsa Taman Mulia, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras. Seramai 150 orang kanak-kanak yang berumur 7 hingga 12 tahun telah dipilih sebagai responden di dalam kajian ini dari kawasan kediaman mereka berdasarkan kepada penggunaan lingkaran ubat nyamuk serta tidak menggunakan ubat nyamuk di mana kedua-duanya tidak mempunyai perokok aktif. Fungsi paru-paru kanak-kanak ini diukur dengan menggunakan spirometer manakala maklumat gejala respiratori di kalangan mereka diperolehi daripada borang soal-selidik melalui temuduga yang dilakukan terhadap ibu bapa mereka. Sementara itu, pengukuran paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah responden dilakukan dengan menggunakan "dust trak". Kajian ini menunjukkan min paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah yang menggunakan lingkaran ubat nyamuk (101.26 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) adalah melebihi paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> yang telah ditetapkan oleh USEP A iaitu 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, dan juga melebihi paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> di dalam rumah yang tidak menggunakan lingkaran ubat nyamuk (99.18 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Namun tiada perbezaan yang signifikan ditunjukkan dengan paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> ini ( $t=0.410$ ,  $p>0.05$ ). Selain itu, tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara paras PM<sub>2.5</sub> dengan fungsi paru-paru kanak-kanak. Kanak-kanak yang tinggal di dalam rumah yang menggunakan lingkaran ubat nyamuk juga tidak mengalami prevalens gejala respiratori yang lebih tinggi berbanding mereka yang tinggal di dalam rumah yang tidak menggunakannya.

**A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO PM<sub>2.5</sub> IN MOSQUITO COIL SMOKE ON THE LUNG FUNCTION AND RESPIRATORY HEALTH OF CHILDREN 7-12 YEARS IN TAMAN MULIA, BANDAR TUN RAZAK, CHERAS**

**ABSTRACT**

Indoor air pollution is a global problem faced in Malaysia as well as in overseas. A lot of air pollutants contributed to indoor air pollution such as NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, ozone and particulate matter (PM). This study however concentrates particularly on air pollutant in the form of particulate matter of size less than 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) in mosquito coil combustion because of the more significant adverse effects on human health. The objective of this cross sectional study is to observe the effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in mosquito coil combustion to respiratory health and lung function of children which living in the house using mosquito coil and not using mosquito coil in Taman Mulia, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras. A total of 150 children age from 7 to 12 years old were selected as the respondents of this study according to the house using mosquito coil and not using mosquito coil and both of that house do not have any active smoker inside. The lung function was measured using the spirometer whilst the information about their respiratory symptoms were obtained from the guided questionnaire administered to their parents. The respondents' indoor level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> was measured using "Dust trak" instrument. This study has showed the level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the house which using mosquito coil, recorded the highest level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> which not complied with USEP A Standards is 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup> compared to house which not use mosquito coil, otherwise, there is no significant relationship showed within the increasing of PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels ( $t = 0.410$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). A part from that, there is no significant value between PM<sub>2.5</sub> level and lung function among the respondents. Not many children which live in the house which use mosquito coil and get the highest level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> developed respiratory symptoms compared to children whose live in the house not using mosquito coil. This study also found that the highest of normal lung function level among children exposed and non-exposed to mosquito coil

**PERSEPSI RISIKO KESELAMATAN DAN KESIHATAN PEKERJAAN DI KALANGAN PEKERJA DI KILANG SARUNG TANGAN LATEKS, 2005**

*Anuar Ithnin, Mohd Nizam Jemoin*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian persepsi risiko adalah penting dalam pengurusan persepsi. Penilaian persepsi risiko akan mengenalpasti faktor yang mempengaruhi persepsi risiko di kalangan pekerja. Kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji persepsi risiko keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan di kalangan pekerja di kilang pembuatan sarung tangan lateks dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Kajian irisan lintang ini dijalankan di kalangan 120 pekerja di tiga buah kilang pembuatan sarung tangan lateks di negeri Selangor. Data diperolehi dengan menggunakan borang soal selidik jawab sendiri. Daripada keseluruhan persepsi risiko, risiko hazard fizikal merupakan risiko yang utama di kalangan responden. Responden berpersepsi tinggi terhadap risiko penyakit kulit akibat bahan kimia, keletihan akibat haba, sakit pergelangan tangan akibat kerja yang berulang-ulang, tekanan kerja dan tidak mengikut arahan menyebabkan kecederaan. Pekerja lebih cenderung melihat dan mempercayai mereka kurang berisiko ( $p < 0.05$ ) berbanding dengan orang lain terhadap sesuatu bahaya di tempat kerja. Di kalangan responden, bangsa Melayu berpersepsi risiko lebih tinggi terhadap kesemua ciri risiko berbanding kaum lain. Pekerja lelaki berpersepsi lebih berisiko berbanding dengan wanita dalam kesemua ciri risiko keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan di tempat kerja ( $p < 0.05$ ). Pekerja bujang mempunyai persepsi risiko yang lebih tinggi berbanding yang telah berkahwin ( $p < 0.05$ ). Pekerja yang mempunyai tahap pendidikan dan pendapatan yang rendah mempunyai persepsi risiko yang tinggi berbanding dengan mereka yang berpendapatan dan berpendidikan yang tinggi. Pekerja yang bekerja melebihi 40 jam seminggu mempunyai persepsi risiko yang lebih tinggi daripada pekerja yang bekerja kurang dari 40 jam seminggu. Pekerja unit kerja analisa kimia dan pembersihan mempunyai persepsi yang tinggi terhadap ciri risiko bahan kimia berbanding dengan unit kerja lain. Analisis multivariate menggunakan logistik regresi menunjukkan bangsa, jantina dan tahap pendidikan menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan persepsi risiko ( $R^2 = 0.586$ ) pekerja. Manakala ciri risiko ergonomik dan kecederaan mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan persepsi risiko ( $R^2 = 0.901$ ) pekerja. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini menunjukkan persepsi risiko di kalangan pekerja di kilang pembuatan sarung tangan lateks dipengaruhi oleh faktor sosiodemografi dan ciri risiko di mana faktor ciri risiko lebih kuat dalam mempengaruhi persepsi risiko pekerja berbanding dengan faktor sosiodemografi. Oleh itu dalam merencanakan program komunikasi risiko yang berkesan, faktor-faktor sosiodemografi, pekerjaan dan ciri risiko perlu diambil kira.

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK PERCEPTION AMONG WORKERS IN LATEX GLOVE FACTORIES, 2005**

**ABSTRACT**

*Study of risk perception is vital in perception management. Evaluation of risk perception will identify factors that influence the perception among workers. The objective of this research is to study occupational safety and health risk perception among the workers in glove making factories and factors influencing their perception. A cross sectional study was conducted among 120 workers from three latex making factories in Selangor. Self-administered questionnaires were used in obtaining data. Overall, physical hazard is the utmost risk among the workers in latex glove making factory. Skin disease due to chemical, fatigue due to hot temperature, pain in the wrist due to repetitive work. Work stress and injury due to carelessness are perceived high by the respondents. Workers tend to view and believe that they themselves are less risk ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to others with regards to hazards in the workplace. Among the respondents, Malays perceived higher risk towards all risks compared to other races. Men perceived higher risks compared to women in all occupational safety and health risks in the workplace. Unmarried workers perceived higher risks compared to married workers ( $p < 0.05$ ). Workers who have low monthly income and low education level perceived higher risks compared to those who have higher monthly income and education level. Worker who works more than 40 hours per weeks perceived higher risk compared to those working less than 40 hour per weeks. Workers in chemical analysis and cleaning work units perceived higher risks toward chemical risks as compared to other work units. Multivariate analysis using logistic regression shows that education level, gender and ethnic group have significant association with the workers risk perception ( $R^2 = 0.586$ ). In other hand, hazard of ergonomic and injury are significant association with worker risk perception ( $R^2 = 0.901$ ). In conclusion, this study shows that risk perception among workers in latex glove making factories is influenced by socio-demographic factors and type of hazard where type hazard are more stronger influence worker perception compared to socio-demographic factors. Therefore, there is a need to consider socio-demographics, occupational factors and type of hazard in order to construct an effective risk communication program.*

**KAJIAN PREVALENS DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN MASALAH MUSKULOSKETEL DI KALANGAN PEKERJA INDUSTRI PEMROSESAN DAGING BERSKALA KECIL DAN SEDERHANA DI SELANGOR, 2005**

*S Gunavathy Selvaraj, K.G Rampal*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan di rumah sembelih dan pasar basah dari Januari hingga Mac 2005 untuk mengkaji prevalens dan faktor-faktor risiko yang berkaitan dengan masalah muskuloskeletal di kalangan pekerja industri pemprosesan daging yang berskala kecil dan sederhana di negeri Selangor. Seramai 150 orang pekerja telah dipilih mengikut kemudahan penyelidikan dari kedua-dua tempat ini. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah melalui borang soal selidik yang diisi sendiri dan Kajian Pergerakan Masa. Prevalens. Masalah muskuloskeletal disebabkan pekerjaan sepanjang tempoh bekerja di industri pemprosesan daging adalah 92.0%. Prevalens masalah di bahagian pergelangan tangan bagi 12 bulan yang lepas adalah yang tertinggi (72.0%), diikuti di bahagian bahu (66.0%) dan bahagian tengkuk (48.7%). Faktor-faktor risiko yang dikenalpasti mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna ( $p < 0.05$ ) dengan masalah muskuloskeletal adalah tempoh bekerja dalam sehari, postur badan yang tidak betul, merokok, tahap pelajaran, masalah dengan rakan sekerja, kerja dalam masa terhad dan puas hati dengan kerja. Hasil analisa regresi logistik menunjukkan hubungan yang bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) antara faktor pengamalan postur badan yang tidak betul dengan masalah muskuloskeletal. Dicadangkan agar pihak majikan dan pekerja industri pemprosesan daging bekerjasama dalam menangani masalah muskuloskeletal dari segi pengamalan kaedah pengendalian beban secara manual yang betul dan postur badan yang betul.

***STUDY ON PREVALENCE OF MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS AND RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH IT AMONG MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE) IN SELANGOR, 2005***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was conducted at a slaughter house and wet markets in Selangor from January to March 2005 to study the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders and risk factors associated with it among meat processing industry workers (small and medium industry). A total of 150 workers were selected by convenient sampling. Data was collected by using self-administered questionnaire and Time Motion Study. The prevalence of work related musculoskeletal disorder throughout their working experience in the industry was 92.0%. The prevalence of most affected site of body in the last 12 months was wrist/hand (72.0%), followed by pain at shoulder (66.0%) and pain at neck (48.7%). Factors that were significantly associated ( $p < 0.05$ ) with musculoskeletal disorders were working hours per day, educational level, smoking, awkward posture, job satisfaction, work in limited hours and problem with co-workers. Logistic regression analysis revealed significant association ( $p < 0.05$ ) between awkward porture and musculoskeletal disorders. It has been suggested that both management and employees work together in solving musculoskeletal disorders that arise by educating employees on correct method of manual handling and adopting proper posture.*

**KEPUASAN PELANGGAN TERHADAP SISTEM INFORMASI KESIHATAN DI KALANGAN DOKTOR DI HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2005**

*Intan Silviana Mustikawati, Ahmad Taufik Jamil*

**ABSTRAK**

suatu kajian ketaran rentas dilakukan dari bulan September hingga Disember 2004 di HUKM untuk menentukan tahap kepuasan pengguna sistem maklumat kesihatan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya dikalangan doktor-doktor HUKM. Sejumlah 150 responden telah dipilih menggunakan kaedah persampelan rawak terstratum. Data diperolehi melalui soal selidik tadbiran sendiri. Data dianalisa menggunakan SPSS versi 11.5. Kadar respon dalam kajian ini adalah 75%. Kebanyakan responden adalah Melayu (82%) median umur adalah 32 tahun, berkahwin (78%) berijazah sarjana muda (68.7%), tengah median bekerja di HUKM ialah 3 tahun dan tidak pernah menghadiri latihan teknologi maklumat di HUKM (82%). Keputusan kajian ini menunjukkan status perkahwinan, sikap persepsi terhadap penggunaan sistem, sikap persepsi tujuan tingkahlaku, dan persepsi keserasian dengan kerja mempunyai hubungan yang bererti dengan kepuasan pengguna sistem maklumat kesihatan. Regresi logistik telah dilakukan untuk menentukan peramal bererti kepuasan pengguna sistem maklumat kesihatan. Ia menunjukkan persepsi sikap lebih tinggi terhadap penggunaan sistem R (nisbah odds=1.348, S.K 95% 1.029-1.765) dan persepsi keserasian dengan kerja lebih tinggi (nisbah odds=2.438, S.K 95% 1.498-3.969) akan menambahkan kepuasan pengguna sistem maklumat kesihatan dikalangan doktor di HUKM

***CLIENT SATISFACTION TOWARDS HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM AMONG DOCTORS IN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA 2004,2005***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross-sectional study was conducted on September until December 2004 in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia to determine level of health information system user satisfaction and factors affecting it among doctors in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. A total of 150 respondents were selected by using stratified random sampling method. Data was obtained through self-administered questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 11.5. Response rate in this study was 75%. Most of the respondents were Malays (82%), median age was 32 years old, married (78%), with bachelor degree (68.7%), median period of working in HUKM was 3 years, and had no attended information technology training in HUKM (82%). Results of this study showed that prevalence of health information system user satisfaction among doctors was 84.7%. This study found that marital status, perceive attitude toward using the system, perceive behavioral intention, and perceive compatibility with work had significant relationship with health information system user satisfaction. Logistic regression was done to determine the significant predictors of health information system user satisfaction. It showed the higher perceive attitude toward using the R system (Odds Ratio = 1.348 CI 95% 1.029, 1.765) and the higher perceive compatibility with work (Odds Ratio = 2.438 CI 95% 1.498, 3.969) will increase health information system user satisfaction among doctors in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.*

**PERSEPSI PENGGUNA MENGENAI AMALAN PROMOSI KESIHATAN DI PERKHIDMATAN FARMACEUTICAL DI HUKM, 2005**

*VettyYulianty Permanasari, Kkhalib Abd Latip*

**ABSTRAK**

Suatu kajian irisan lintang telah dijalankan di dua farmasi di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM), untuk mengetahui persepsi pelanggan terhadap praktis promosi kesihatan di dalam perkhidmatan farmasi. Seramai 177 responden dipilih menggunakan kaedah persampelan mudah. Pengumpulan data dijalankan dengan menggunakan borang soalselidik semi berpandu dengan interview bersemuka. Kadar respons kajian ini adalah 98.3%. Kajian ini telah mendapati bahawa 54.8% responden berpuas hati dengan praktis promosi kesihatan di dalam perkhidmatan farmasi, sementara 45.2% responden tidak berpuas hati. Dengan menggunakan analisis regresi berganda, terdapat lima faktor peramal kepada ketidakpuasan responden, iaitu responden yang lebih tua, responden wanita, ketidakinginan untuk berdiskusi dengan pegawai/ahli farmasi tentang preskripsi ubat dan masalah kesihatan yang bersifat peribadi, dan harapan responden agar masa perkhidmatan farmasi lebih dari 12 jam setiap harinya. Kajian ini juga menguji persepsi pelanggan terhadap empat persepsi iaitu kemampuan berkomunikasi dengan pelanggan, halangan terhadap praktis promosi kesihatan, fasiliti yang tersedia dan isi kandungan promosi kesihatan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan seramai 53.1% responden tidak berpuas hati dengan kemampuan komunikasi pegawai/ahli farmasi, faktor peramalnya iaitu responden yang berumur lebih tua, dan responden yang berharap perkhidmatan farmasi lebih dari 12 jam setiap harinya. Seramai 36.7% responden beranggapan terdapat halangan/hambatan terhadap praktis promosi kesihatan, faktor peramalnya ialah responden yang berumur lebih tua, responden wanita, dan responden yang tidak ingin berdiskusi dengan pegawai/ahli farmasi tentang masalah kesihatan yang bersifat peribadi. Hasil kajian ini juga menunjukkan ketidakpuasan terhadap fasiliti yang tersedia (40.7%), faktor peramalnya ialah responden yang berumur lebih tua. Terakhir, seramai 25.4% responden beranggapan tentang buruknya isi kandungan promosi kesihatan, faktor peramalnya iaitu mereka yang berumur lebih tua, dan mereka yang tidak ingin berdiskusi dengan pegawai/ahli farmasi tentang masalah (kesihatan sama ada yang bersifat umum atau peribadi. Mengenai isu/masalah yang ingin dibincangkan dengan pegawai/ahli farmasi, 91.5% responden memilih tentang kegunaan ubat, efek samping ubat (81.9%), penyimpanan ubat (62.7%), diet yang sihat (61.6%) dan masalah kesihatan ringan (58.25). Tentang fasiliti atau kelengkapan yang harus ada untuk menjalankan promosi kesihatan, 86.4% responden memilih pegawai/ahli farmasi yang terlatih, ruang/bilik khas untuk membincangkan masalah kesihatan (79.7%), kerahsiaan terjamin (78.0%), tersedianya brosur dan pamphlet (77.4%), dan tersedianya poster (75.7%). Hasil kajian ini secara umum menggambarkan terdapat ketidakpuasan responden terhadap praktis promosi kesihatan yang dijalankan di dalam perkhidmatan farmasi. Oleh itu, pegawai/ahli farmasi harus menjalin kerja sama yang lebih kukuh dengan pakar kesihatan masyarakat lainnya, untuk meningkatkan sumbangan para pegawai/ahli farmasi terhadap kesihatan masyarakat, khususnya dalam bidang promosi kesihatan.

**CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT HEALTH PROMOTION PRACTICES IN PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES AT HOSPITAL UKM, 2005**

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was carried out in the two pharmacies at Hospital UKM, to know the consumers' perception about health promotion practices in pharmaceutical services. Semi-structured interviews with 180 respondents had been conducted. The response rate was 98.3%. This study found that 54.8% of respondents perceived good health promotion practices, while 45.2% of respondents perceived there was a lack of health promotion practices in pharmaceutical services. Bad perception (lack of health promotion) was significantly higher among those who were older in age, women, unwilling to discuss about prescribed medicines and sensitive health problems, and those who expect longer operation hours of pharmacy. There were 4 specific perceptions was analyzed in this study which include perception about interpersonal communication, barriers to health promotion, facilities provided and contents of health promotion practices. There were a total of 53.1% perceived bad interpersonal communication. This bad perception was significantly higher among those who were older in age and expect longer operation hours of pharmacy. About 36.7% of respondents perceived the existence of barriers to health promotion. This perception was significantly higher among those who were older in age, women, and unwilling to discuss about sensitive health problems. When asked whether health promotion facilities were provided or not, about 40.7% respondents perceived that facilities were not sufficient. This bad perception (facilities not provided) was higher among those who were older in age. The last specific perception was about the contents of health promotion practices. There were 25.4% respondents who perceived there were bad contents in health promotion practices. This bad perception was significantly higher among those who were older in age, and unwilling to discuss about general health matters and sensitive health problems. This study had also explored the information needed by respondents in conducting health promotion practices at pharmaceutical services. The main issues chosen by respondents is about usage of medication (91.5%), followed by side effect of medication (81.9%), storage of medicines (62.7%), healthy diet (61.6%), and minor health problems (58.2%). When asked the respondents about resources or conditions should be available in pharmacy for conducting health promotion, 86.4% of them mentioned about trained pharmacist as the main resource needed, followed by separate space to discuss health problems (79.7%), privacy in discussing (78.0%), brochures or pamphlets (77.4%), and posters (75.7%). In general, this study showed that there was a lack of health promotion practices in pharmaceutical services, so that the pharmacists should work together with other public health professionals to improve the role of pharmacists in public health area, especially in health promotion practices.*

**PENGETAHUAN TENTANG HIV/AIDS DI KALANGAN PESAKIT LUAR, BERUMUR 15 – 49 TAHUN DI HOSPITAL LUAR BANDAR HARADERE, SOMALIA TAHUN 2005, 2005**



*Tahlil Abdi Afrah, Md Idris Mohd Nor*

## **ABSTRAK**

Dalam kajian ini, pendekatan keratan rentas digunakan untuk tujuan menilai tahap pengetahuan jangkitan HIV/AIDS di kalangan sampel kouta pesakit luar yang menghadiri OPD di Hospital Luar Bandar Haradere. Sampel berkenaan terdiri dari 240 pesakit. Ujian kepastian khi-kuasa dua digunakan untuk memeriksa perbezaan antara pesakit mengenai pengetahuan mereka mengenai HIV/AIDS. Keputusan menunjukkan terdapat masalah kekurangan pengetahuan di kalangan pesakit dalam aspek transmisi dan langkah berjaga-jaga mengenai HIV/AIDS. Mengambil kira bahawa 90.3% pesakit mempunyai pengetahuan amat rendah mengenai HIV/AIDS dan hanya 9.7% mempunyai pengetahuan baik mengenai HIV/AIDS. Perbezaan signifikan dalam tahap pengetahuan pesakit mengenai HIV/AIDS berkait dengan tahap pendidikan pesakit, tahap pendidikan pasangan pesakit, pendapatan, jenis pekerjaan dan punca maklumat HIV/AIDS. Kajian ini menerangkan keputusan dan hasil akhir dengan cadangan yang bersesuaian. Yang paling penting adalah keperluan memperkenalkan program pendidikan kesihatan yang dirancang baik mengenai transmisi dan pencegahan HIV/AIDS yang perlu diberikan kepada jabatan pesakit luar, Hospital Luar Bandar Haradere.

## **KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG OUT-PATIENTS, AGED 15-49 YEARS AT HARADERE RURAL HOSPITAL, 2004/2005 SOMALIA, 2005**

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this study, a cross-sectional design is utilized for the purpose of assessing the knowledge level of HIV / AIDS infection among a quota sample of out-patients attending OPD of Harardere rural Hospital. The sample consists of 240 patients. Chi-square test of significance was utilized to examine differences among patients regarding their knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The results indicated the presence of a knowledge deficit problem among patients in terms of transmission and precaution of HIV/AIDS. Taking into consideration that 90.3% of the patients have very poor knowledge about HIV/AIDS and only 9.7% have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Significant differences in the patients' level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS appear in relation to educational level of patients, educational level of patients' partner, level of income, type of occupation and HIV / AIDS information sources. The study explains these results and comes out with appropriate recommendations. The most important of which is the need to introduce a well planned health education programmes on HIV / AIDS transmission and prevention to be offered to the out-patient department of Harardere Rural Hospital.*

## **KAJIAN PREVALEN SAKIT BELAKANG BAWAH DI KALANGAN PENGENDALI KARGO DI LAPANGAN TERBANG ANTARABANGSA KUALA LUMPUR, 2006**

*Ahmad Munif Qureshi, K.G Rampal*

## **ABSTRAK**

Kajian keratan rentas ini telah dijalankan untuk menentukan prevalen dan faktor-faktor risiko sakit belakang bawah di kalangan pengendali kargo di bahagian kargo di Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur. Kajian ini telah dijalankan pada tahun 2005. Pemerhatian di tempat kerja telah dilakukan oleh penyelidik bagi memahami tugas dan faktor risiko ergonomi di tempat kerja. Hanya pekerja yang telah melakukan kerja yang sarna sekurang-kurangnya selama setahun telah dipilih sebagai responden. Seramai seratus dua puluh orang responden dari 400 pengendali kargo telah mengambil bahagian dalam kajian ini. Maklumat di kumpul dengan menggunakan soalan kaji selidik. Soal selidik telah diisi dengan kehadiran penyelidik dan sebarang keraguan telah diterangkan oleh penyelidik. Keputusan menunjukkan prevalens sakit belakang bawah di kalangan responden adalah 75% dan faktor-faktor yang signifikan menyumbang kepada sakit belakang bawah adalah tempoh kerja, kerja dalam masa jam, jenis pekerjaan fizikal dan berat yang diangkat oleh seorang pekerja (multiple logistic regression,  $p < 0.05$ ). Pemerhatian tugas pekerja telah dijalankan menggunakan Ovako Work Posture Analysis System'. Pemerhatian menunjukkan seorang pekerja menghabiskan 52% dan 24% dari tugas dalam tinggi' dan lebih' kedudukan strain. Hasil dari kajian ini menggambarkan prevalen sakit belakang bawah adalah tinggi di kalangan responden dan langkah-langkah pencegahan segera perlu di ambil bagi mengawal faktor-faktor risiko. Langkah-langkah pencegahan telah di cadangkan bagi mengurangkan faktor-faktor risiko dan prevalen sakit belakang bawah di kalangan kumpulan kajian iaitu berat maksimum barang yang diangkat seharusnya kurang dari 25 kg dan barang yang diangkat seharusnya di kendalikan di antara paras bahu dan pinggang.

## **PREVELANS STUDY ON LOWER BACKACHE AMONG THE CARGO HANDLERS AT KLIA, 2006**

### **ABSTRACT**

*This prevalence study was conducted to detennine prevalence and risk factors for low back pain among cargo handlers at the cargo section of Kuala Lumpur international airport. This study was conducted in the year 2005. A walk through survey was carried out by the researcher before the study to understand the tasks and ergonomic risk factors at the work place. Respondents who had been working in the same job for at least one year were included in the sample. One hundred and twenty two respondents took part in the study out of 400 cargo handlers. The information was collected using a questionnaire. The questionnaires were filled in the presence of the researcher, and doubts about the questions were clarified by the researcher. The results of study showed that the prevalence of low back pain among the respondents was 75%, and the factors which significantly contributed to low back pain were work duration number of hours worked per day, type of physical work and weight lifted by the worker (multiple logistic regression,  $p < 0.05$ ). Worker's tasks were observed using Ovako work posture analysis system. Work observation revealed that a worker spent 52% and 24% of his time in "high" and "more" strain postures respectively. The outcome of this study reflects that the prevalence of low back pain among the respondents is very high and immediate steps are required to control the risk factors. The recommendations suggested to minimize the risk and prevalence of low back pain among these workers include; the maximum weight of a packet should be kept below 25 kg and packets should be handled between shoulder and waist levels.*

## **KAJIAN KEPUASAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP POSYANDU ILIR BARAT I DAN BELITANG, SUMATERA SELATAN, INDONESIA, 2006**

*Dwiyanti, Sharifa Ezat Wan Puteh*

## **ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian keratan rentas bermula pada November 2005 hingga Januari 2006 telah dijalankan, menggunakan borang soal selidik isi sendiri dengan metode SERVQUAL untuk mengenalpasti kepuasan masyarakat (pelanggan) di posyandu berdasarkan lima dimensi servqual dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya serta mengetahui harapan- harapan pelanggan terhadap perkhidmatan posyandu. Pensampelan secara berperingkat (multistages), dengan jumlah sampel 125 responden di bandar dan 123 responden di luar bandar. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa proporsi pelanggan yang berpuas hati adalah bandar 69.6% dan luar bandar 78%, dan secara keseluruhan pelanggan telah pun merasa puas dengan perkhidmatan posyandu. Ciri-ciri pelanggan yang berpengalaman terhadap kepuasan perkhidmatan posyandu adalah umur, pendidikan, pendapatan dan jarak ke posyandu. Ujian lanjutan dengan menggunakan regresi logistik menunjukkan yang paling berpengaruh ialah umur, pelanggan berumur kurang atau sama dengan 26 tahun mempunyai kebarangkalian 55 kali untuk tidak puas dengan perkhidmatan posyandu (Nisbah Odds 54.77, selang keyakinan 95%; 16.23, 184.89). Dimensi keketaraan, kebolehpercayaan dan jaminan telah pun memenuhi harapan pelanggan, sedang dimensi responsif dan empati belum dapat memenuhi harapan tersebut. Mengikut peringkat ekspektasi pelanggan didapati bahawa dimensi jaminan sama ada di bandar atau pun diluar bandar berada pada peringkat paling tinggi. Pelanggan meletakkan jaminan sebagai dimensi yang relatif penting dibandingkan dimensi yang lain. Di peringkat paling rendah adalah dimensi keketaraan sama ada di bandar atau pun diluar bandar, bermakna pelanggan menganggap dimensi keketaraan relatif rendah kepentingannya. Pada dimensi responsif dan empati didapati skor servqual negatif bermakna persepsi pelanggan tidak sesuai dengan ekspektasi.

## ***THE STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARD POSYANDU AT ILIR BARAT I AND BELITANG SOUTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA, 2006***

### **ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study conducted, starting from November 2005 until January 2006, using questionnaires with SERVQUAL method to identify customer satisfaction in Posts for Integrated Services (posyandu) based on five dimensions of Servqual and factors affecting as well as to know customer expectations toward posyandu services. Sampling carried out multi stages wise with a sampling size of 125 respondents in urban area and of 123 respondents in rural area. The analysis results showed that the proportion of satisfied customers was 69.6% in urban area and 78%, and overall customers, indeed, were considered satisfied with posyandu services. The characteristics of customers that influenced the satisfaction of the posyandu services were age, education, income, and distance to posyandu. Further test using logistic regression showed the most influencing was age, customers with age less than or equal to 26 years had a probability of 55 times for dissatisfaction with posyandu services (ratio of Odds 54.77, confidence interval 95%; 16.23, 184.89). Dimension of tangible, reliability and assurance have already satisfied customer expectations, while responsive and empathy dimension not yet. According to the ranking of customer expectation, it is found that assurance dimension both in urban and rural areas ranked at the top. Customer considered assurance as the most important compared to other dimensions. At the lowest rank was tangible dimension both in urban and rural areas meaning that customers put tangible dimension relatively low in importance. Responsive and empathy dimensions were found to have negative servqual score implying customer perceptions were not matching expectations.*

**KAJIAN STRESS PEKERJAAN DAN PENGGUNAAN STRATEGI DAYA TINDAK DI KALANGAN JURURAWAT TERLATIH YANG BERKHIDMAT DI WAD MEDIKAL DAN SURGIKAL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA, 2006**

*Emilia Zainal Abidin, Noor Hassim Ismail*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian hirisan lintang ini adalah bertujuan untuk mengkaji stres pekerjaan dan faktor yang menyumbang kepada stres dikalangan jururawat wad medikal dan surgikal di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM). Kajian ini juga ingin menyingkap fungsi daya tindak dalam menentukan stres jururawat. Sebanyak 181 borang soal selidik telah diedarkan dan soal selidik terdiri dari Inventori Stres Peribadi, Skala Stres Jururawat dan Strategi Penggunaan Daya Tindak. Kadar respons yang diperolehi adalah 83.4% (67 responden dari wad medikal dan 83 responden dari wad surgikal) dan didapati prevalen stres jururawat HUKM adalah 49.3%. Hasil kajian menunjukkan faktor stres pekerjaan seperti beban kerja, kematian dan konflik dengan doktor merupakan antara faktor penyumbang kepada stres ( $p < 0.05$ ). Faktor masalah keluarga dan rumahtangga yang mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan stres pula adalah masalah kewangan, kekurangan masa untuk keluarga, konflik dengan suami dan konflik dengan rakan ( $p < 0.05$ ). Faktor sosiodemografik tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan stres ( $p > 0.05$ ). Mekanisme daya tindak seperti mencari sokongan, pengelakkan, penerimaan, penahanan diri, humor dan penindasan aktiviti lain mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan stres ( $p < 0.05$ ). Didapati penggunaan daya tindak adalah berbeza mengikut situasi stres yang dihadapi. Faktor beban kerja, konflik dengan doktor, kekurangan sokongan dan penggunaan daya tindak seperti penunjukkan emosi menjelaskan 44.8% dari variasi dalam taburan skor stres. Penemuan dari kajian ini menyokong hipotesis bahawa faktor pekerjaan menyumbang secara signifikan kepada stres. Kesan pengurangan stres oleh penggunaan strategi daya tindak tidak dapat dibuktikan tetapi penggunaan daya tindak negatif seperti pengelakkan, penerimaan dan penunjukkan emosi akan menyumbang kepada stres. Korelasi signifikan di antara mekanisme daya tindak positif dan stres mungkin disebabkan oleh peningkatan penggunaan daya tindak apabila seseorang individu sedar tentang keadaan stres yang sedang dihadapinya. Program pengurusan stres yang memfokus kepada stresor dan mekanisme daya tindak yang spesifik adalah penting untuk jururawat di peringkat personal dan juga peringkat organisasi untuk mengurangkan impak stres pekerjaan terhadap kesihatan.

**A STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WARD NURSES IN UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA HOSPITAL, 2006**

**ABSTRACT**

*The present cross-sectional study is concerned with work-related stress and risk factors among medical and surgical ward nurses in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM). It also attempted to explore the functions of coping strategies in determining the stress of nurses. A structured questionnaire was distributed to nurses in all medical and surgical wards. Demographic information and view of personal stress management were inquired. Occupational stress was assessed based on the Nursing Stress Scale. Stress symptoms and home-life stress perception were evaluated with Personal Stress, Inventory and Coping Orientation for Problems Experienced was used to appraise coping " strategies commonly used. A total of 181 questionnaires were disseminated to nurses and 151 (83.4%) were satisfactorily completed by nurses. From the results gathered, it was found that the prevalence of HUKM nurses stress was 49.3%. Findings showed occupational stressors such as workload, concerns about death and dying and conflict with doctors appears to create a substantial amount of stress ( $p < 0.05$ ). Sources of stress from the home life was found to be contributed by financial problems, inadequate time for family, conflict with husband and conflict with friends ( $p < 0.05$ ). Sociodemographic factors were not associated with stress ( $p > 0.05$ ). Coping mechanism which have significant association with stress includes support seeking, avoidance, acceptance, self restrain, humor and suppression of other activities ( $p < 0.05$ ). Coping appears to vary according to specific stressors. Work load, conflicts with doctors, lack of support and coping through venting of emotion explains 44.8% of variation in stress score distribution. Findings of this study supports the hypothesis that work factors contributes significantly to stress. Little evidence for buffering effects of coping mechanism was found but the use of negative coping such as avoidance, acceptance and emotion venting will contributes to stress. Significant correlation between positive coping mechanism and stress were thought to be brought on by increased use of coping mechanisms when an individual is aware of its presently stressed situation. Stress management programs which emphasized on specific stressors and coping mechanisms are important for nurses at both personal as well as organizational levels to ameliorate the impact of occupational stress on job-related strain and health.*

## **PENILAIAN KESAN KESIHATAN PENCEMARAN UDARA PERSEKITARAN DI DUA BANDAR DI MONGOLIA, 2006**

*Altangerel Enkhjarga, JamalHisham Hashim*

### **ABSTRAK**

Pencemaran udara adalah masalah semakin serius di Mongolia, terutamanya di ibu negara Ulaanbaatar, Darhan dan kawasan-kawasan bandar lain. Ini adalah kajian keratan rentas yang menggunakan data sekunder bagi kualiti udara serta kematian dan morbiditi hospital, dan juga kajian kualitatif melibatkan individu penting berhubung isu pencemaran udara. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan hubungan di antara pencemaran udara ( $\text{NO}_2$  dan  $\text{SO}_2$ ) dan parameter kaji cuaca (suhu minima, maksima dan purata, kelembapan, kelajuan angin dan tekanan udara) dan kematian serta morbiditi respiratori dan kardiovaskular di hospital klinikal No.3, 6 hospital daerah darhan –uul aimag di darhan. Kepekatan harian  $\text{SO}_2$  dan  $\text{NO}_2$  melebihi MNAAQ8 kebanyakannya pada bulan musim sejuk dari November hingga Februari. Sepanjang tempoh kajian, 24614 kes kemasukan hospital telah didaftarkan di hospital-hospital Ulaanbaatar. 19808 kes adalah daripada hospital daerah, 4308 kes daripada hospital klinikal No.3 dan 3303 kes daripada Hospital Besar Darhan. Median kemasukan kes bagi penyakit kardiovaskular ( $p=0.005$ ) dan penyakit sistem respiratori ( $p=0.0001$ ) di hospital daerah Ulaanbaatar adalah bererti secara statistik di antara musim. Corak yang sama diperhatikan bagi kemasukan kes hospital Darhan–Uul aimag. Kelembapan relatif dan kes kemasukan kardiovaskular menunjukkan korelasi songsang lemah di hospital-hospital ulaanbaatar.  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , kelembapan relatif dan tekanan udara menunjukkan korelasi dengan kemasukan kes respiratori di hospital-hospital ulaanbaatar. Suhu minima, maksima dan purata serta kelajuan angin menunjukkan korelasi songsang dengan kemasukan kes penyakit respiratori di hospital-hospital ulaanbaatar. Analisa regresi berbilang menunjukkan 24.9% perubahan dalam kemasukan respiratori di hospital-hospital Ulaanbaatar, boleh dijelaskan oleh perubahan dalam suhu minima dan maksima di musim luruh. Sepanjang tahun, 17.3% daripada perubahan dalam kemasukan kes respiratori di hospital Ulaanbaatar boleh dijelaskan oleh suhu purata. Ini menandakan pengaruh kuat suhu terhadap morbiditi respiratori, dimana bulan musim sejuk dan suhu sejuk berhubungkait dengan pertambahan pencemaran udara dan kemasukan kes hospital yang tinggi. Sistem permoniteran kualiti udara di mongolia yang sedia ada tidak memadai. Punca utama keburukan kualiti udara adalah pembakaran arang batu di kawasan ger, janakuasa thermal dan kenderaan bermotor. Mongolia perlu mengembangkan polisi komprehensif mengenai kawalan dan pengurangan pencemaran udara yang kini tiada.

### **HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION IN TWO CITIES IN MONGOLIA ,2006**

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Air pollution is an increasingly serious problem in Mongolia, especially in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan and several other urban areas. This is a cross sectional study using secondary air quality and hospital morbidity and mortality data, as well as a qualitative study on key persons related to issues on air pollution. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationships between air pollutants ( $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$ ) and meteorological parameters (average, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, humidity, wind speed and air pressure) and respiratory and cardiovascular morbidity and mortality at Clinical Hospital No.3, 6 district hospitals in Ulaanbaatar and Darkhan-Uul aimag hospital in Darkhan. The daily concentrations of  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  had exceeded the MNAAQ8 mainly in the winter months from November to February. During the study period, 24,614 hospital admission cases were registered in the Ulaanbaatar hospitals, 19,808 cases were from district hospitals, 4,308 cases were from Clinical Hospital No.3 and 3303 cases were from Darhan General Hospital. The median daily case admissions for cardiovascular disease ( $p=0.008$ ) and respiratory system disease ( $p=0.0001$ ) in Ulaanbaatar district hospitals were statistically significant between seasons. A similar pattern was observed for Darhan-Uul aimag hospital's case admissions. Relative humidity and cardiovascular case admissions was mildly inversely correlated with each other in Ulaanbaatar hospitals.  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , relative humidity and air pressure were directly correlated with respiratory disease case admissions in Ulaanbaatar hospitals. Average, maximum, minimum temperatures and wind speed were inversely correlated with respiratory disease case admissions in Ulaanbaatar hospitals. Multiple regression analysis indicate that 24.9% of the variability in respiratory case admissions in Ulaanbaatar hospitals can be explained by the variability in the minimum and maximum temperature in the autumn months. Throughout the entire year, 17.3% of the variability in respiratory case admissions in Ulaanbaatar hospitals can be explained by average temperature. This indicates the strong influence of temperature on respiratory morbidity, whereby winter months and cold temperature are associated with increased air pollution and higher respiratory hospital case admissions. The present air quality monitoring system in Mongolia is insufficient. The main source of poor air quality is coal combustion in the ger areas, thermal power plants and motor vehicles. Mongolia need to develop a comprehensive policy on the control and reduction of air pollution which currently is lacking.*

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TAHAP PENGETAHUAN MENGENAI PENCEMARAN BUNYI DAN KESAN PENDEDAHAN KE ATAS KESIHATAN FISILOGI DAN PSIKOLOGI KOMUNITI DI KUALA LUMPUR, 2006**

*Mohd Shukri Mohd Aris, Zaleha Md Isa*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian untuk menentukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tahap pengetahuan dan tahap sensitiviti terhadap pencemaran bunyi komuniti dan kesan pendedaannya ke atas kesihatan fisiologi dan psikologi komuniti di sekitar bandaraya Kuala Lumpur pada bulan Disember, 2005. Persampelan responden telah dilakukan dengan memilih dua sampel komuniti iaitu Komuniti A (penduduk Flat Pekeliling Jalan Tun Razak) seramai 102 orang dan Komuniti B (penduduk Pangsapuri Desa View Melawati) seramai 87 orang. Hasil kajian pengukuran aras kebisingan komuniti mendapati parameter aras kebisingan di Komuniti A adalah melebihi had piawai Jabatan Alam Sekitar (DOE, Malaysia). Parameter aras kebisingan ini adalah seperti Leq, LIO dan L90 dengan mengikut kala masa berdasarkan piawai DOE. Bagi Komuniti B, tiada parameter aras kebisingan yang melebihi had piawai DOE. Di dalam hasil kajian temubual, Komuniti A mempunyai tahap pengetahuan dan tahap sensitiviti terhadap pencemaran bunyi lebih tinggi berbanding Komuniti B. Bagi tahap pengetahuan Komuniti A dan B, ujian tidak berparameter menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) dengan faktor status perkahwinan, jenis pekerjaan dan tahap pendidikan. Bagi tahap sensitiviti pula, tiada faktor yang menunjukkan hubungan bererti bagi kedua-dua Komuniti A dan B. Bagi analisa tahap kesihatan fisiologi di antara Komuniti A dan B, ujian tidak berparameter menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) bagi gejala sistem kardiovaskular dan sakit kepala. Ujian regresi logistik yang telah dijalankan mendapati gejala sistem respiratori dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh faktor tahap pendidikan, umur dan tahun menetap. Gejala sistem kardiovaskular dipengaruhi secara signifikan dengan faktor tahap pendidikan dan umur. Gejala sakit kepala pula dipengaruhi secara signifikan dengan faktor umur dan lokasi komuniti. Bagi analisa tahap kesihatan psikologi (gangguan tidur) di antara Komuniti A dan B, ujian tidak berparameter menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) bagi kesukaran untuk tidur dan masalah untuk memulakan tidur. Ujian regresi logistik mendapati kesukaran untuk tidur dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh faktor lokasi komuniti dan masalah untuk memulakan tidur dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh faktor tahun menetap, bilangan ahli keluarga, tempoh jam berada di rumah dan lokasi komuniti. Bagi analisa tahap kesihatan psikologi di antara Komuniti A dan B, ujian tidak berparameter menunjukkan perbezaan yang signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) bagi gejala tekanan perasaan, kerap marah dan kurang daya penumpuan. Ujian regresi logistik mendapati gejala tekanan perasaan dan kerap marah dipengaruhi oleh faktor umur dan lokasi komuniti. Gejala kurang daya penumpuan dipengaruhi oleh faktor bilangan ahli keluarga dan lokasi komuniti. Kesimpulannya, faktor pendedahan bunyi bising yang tinggi di kawasan komuniti A mempengaruhi tingginya tahap pengetahuan dan tahap sensitiviti responden berbanding komuniti B. Perbandingan ini, juga selaras dengan kesan sampingan yang signifikan ke atas kesihatan fisiologi dan psikologi komuniti A berbanding komuniti B berdasarkan beberapa faktor sosiodemografi yang signifikan.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON NOISE POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF COMMUNITY IN, KUALA , 2006**

**ABSTRACT**

*A study to determine factors that influence the knowledge and sensitivity level to community noise pollution and its impacts to physiological and psychological health of community in Kuala Lumpur was carried out in December, 2005. Two communities were involved, 102 respondents from Community A (Flat Pekeliling, Jalan Tun Razak) and 87 respondents from Community B (Desa View Apartment, Melawati). The results in noise measurement showed that noise level parameters in Community A was higher than standard noise level parameters proposed by Department of Environment (DOE, Malaysia). The parameters were Leq, LIO and L90 according to standard time intervals by DOE. In Community B, no noise level parameters were exceeded standard noise levels by DOE. The results in survey interviews showed that the knowledge level and the sensitivity level in Community A were highly significant compared to Community B. The knowledge level analysis in both communities, non-parametric test showed that there were significant relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ) with marital status, work status and education level. The sensitivity level analysis, there were not showed any significant factors. The physiological health impact analysis in both communities, non-parametric test showed that cardiovascular symptoms and head ache were significantly correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ). In logistic regression, respiratory symptoms were significant correlation with factors of education level, age and year of stay. Whereas, cardiovascular symptoms were significant correlation with factors of education level and age. For head ache symptoms, it was significant correlation with age and community location. The psychological (sleep disturbance) health impacts analysis in both communities, non-parametric test showed that difficulties in falling asleep and time to fall asleep were significantly correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ). In logistic regression, difficulties in falling asleep were significant correlation with community location, whereas for time to fall asleep was significant correlation with factors of duration stay in house (hour and year), number of family members and community location. The psychological health impacts analysis in both communities, non-parametric test showed that stress, temper and loss of concentration were significantly correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ). In logistic regression, stress and temper symptoms were significant correlation with age and community location. For loss of concentration symptom, it was significant correlation with number of family members and community location. Conclusion, the higher level of knowledge and sensitivity level among community A are influenced by noise pollution impacts compared to community B. These comparisons were given the same influenced in terms of physiological and psychological health effects according to significant socio demographic factors involved.*

**CORAK PRESKRIPSI DAN KOS UBAT BAGI PESAKIT KARDIOVASKULAR DI HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA (HUKM), 2006**

*Surianti Sukeri, Syed Mohamed Al Junid*

**ABSTRAK**

Satu kajian hrisan lintang telah dijalankan bagi mengkaji kos ubat dan corak preskripsi para doktor yang merawat pesakit kardiovaskular di HUKM. Pesakit telah dipilih daripada pangkalan data Case-Mix di HUKM. Kaedah persampelan rawak Fischer telah dilakukan dan sebanyak 135 fail rekod pesakit telah digunakan bagi mendapatkan corak preskripsi dan mengira kos ubatan bagi setiap kemasukan ke wad. Jumlah purata dan median ubat yang diterjma oleh setiap pesakit dalam kajian ini ialah 7.56 ( $\pm 3.37$ ) dan 7 ( $\pm 3$ ). Hanya 28.7% daripada 1020 jumlah keseluruhan ubat yang dicatatkan terdapat dalam Senarai Ubat Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia dan 96.4% daripadanya terdapat di dalam Formulari HUKM. Hubungan yang signifikan wujud di antara preskripsi ubat generik dan umur pesakit, jenis wad dan latarbelakang doktor yang membuat preskripsi. Pesakit yang lebih muda dan mereka yang dimasukkan ke wad CCU dan CRW lebih cenderung diberi ubat yang ternama. Pakar Perunding juga didapati kurang memberikan ubat-ubatan yang generik. Hanya satu faktor peramal bagi kadar preskripsi ubat generik yang rendah iaitu wad jenis II. 90.9% daripada jumlah keseluruhan RM28,879.25 kos ubat digunakan untuk membeli ubat-ubatan yang ternama. Purata kos ubat setiap pesakit ialah RM213.92 ( $\pm$ RM333.36) manakala median ialah RM102.46 ( $\pm$ RM240.51). Kesemua andaian berkaitan kos ubat tinggi yang dikaitkan dengan keterukan penyakit, tempoh tinggal di wad, jenis wad dan latarbelakang doktor yang membuat preskripsi terbukti benar. Kos ubat yang lebih tinggi didapati berlaku di kalangan pesakit dengan keterukan penyakit peringkat II dan III, tempoh tinggal di wad  $\geq 6$  hari, jumlah ubat diterima  $\geq 7$  jenis, preskripsi ubat generik  $< 50\%$  dan pesakit di wad II dan III. Kos preskripsi ubat oleh Pakar Perunding juga lebih tinggi daripada doktor-doktor lain. Faktor peramal bagi kos ubat yang tinggi adalah pesakit dengan keterukan peringkat III, tempoh tinggal di wad  $\geq 6$  hari, jumlah ubat diterima  $\geq 7$  jenis, preskripsi ubat generik  $< 50\%$  dan pesakit di wad II dan III. Hasil kajian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai rujukan dan landasan kepada sebarang perubahan polisi ubat-ubatan yang dirasakan perlu bagi meningkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan kesihatan di negara ini.

***PRESCRIPTION PATTERN AND COST OF MEDICINE FOR CARDIOVASCULAR PATIENTS IN HUKM, 2006***

**ABSTRACT**

*A cross sectional study was conducted in order to study the cost of drugs and to describe prescribing patterns of the clinicians treating cardiovascular patients in HUKM. Patients were selected from the case-mix database available in Case-Mix Unit of HUKM. Fischer Random sampling was done and 135 case-notes were used to assess prescribing trends and to calculate drug cost per admission. The average and median number of drugs prescribed per patient was 7.56 ( $\pm 3.37$ ) and 7 ( $\pm 3$ ) respectively. 28.7% of the total 1020 drugs were from the Ministry of Health Drug List and 96.4% from the HUKM drug formulary. Significant relationship was observed between generic drug prescriptions with age of patients, types of wards and clinicians with different levels of training. Young patients and those admitted to CCU and CRW were more likely to be prescribed with branded drugs. Lower generic drugs prescription was mostly practised by Consultants. Type II ward was the only predictor to having low generic drugs prescriptions. 90.96% of the total RM28,879.25 drug cost was used to purchase branded drugs. Mean drug cost for each patient is RM213.92 ( $\pm$ RM333.36) and the median cost is RM102.46 ( $\pm$ RM240.51). All assumptions relating higher drug cost with severity of illness, length of stay, types of wards and prescribers was proven. Higher drug cost was observed in patients with severity level II and III, length of stay  $\geq 6$ , number of drugs  $\geq 7$ , generic drugs prescription  $< 50\%$  and patients admitted in type II and III wards. Cost of drugs prescribed by Consultants was also higher compared to Specialists and Medical Officers. The predictor for high drug cost were severity level III, length of stay  $\geq 6$ , number of drugs  $\geq 7$ , ward type II, ward type III and GDPR  $< 50\%$ . Findings from this study provide baseline data and preliminary insights to government and other service providers towards advancing, optimizing and refining existing drug policies. This study is also important for both short-term and long-term decision-making and for appropriate resource allocation.*

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR RISIKO DAN KESAN TERHADAP PSIKOLOGI DI KALANGAN WANITA MENGHIDAPI KANSER PAYUDARA: KAJIAN KES DAN KAWALAN, 2007**

*Noraidatulakma Abdullah @ Muda, Md Idris Mohd Nor*

**ABSTRAK**

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kes dan kawalan bagi mengenalpasti hubungan di antara faktor-faktor risiko terhadap pesakit kanser yang datang menerima rawatan di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dan kesan psikologi terhadap mereka. Semua kes kanser payudara didiagnosa dari tahun 2002 hingga 2007 serta menepati ciri-ciri yang dikehendaki akan dikaji. Sebanyak 90 pasang kes yang dipadankan dengan umur dan bangsa dengan setiap kawalan dimasukkan dalam analisis kajian. Analisa multivariat yang digunakan ialah analisa Regresi Logistik Bersyarat. Semua analisa kajian menggunakan perisian SPSS versi 13.0. Kebanyakan pesakit kanser payudara yang datang untuk rawatan HUKM adalah berbangsa Melayu (71.1%) berumur dalam lingkungan 50 hingga 54 tahun (24.5%) dan di diagnosa sebagai kanser payudara pada min umur 49.22 tahun. Hampir kesemua pesakit kanser payudara didiagnosa pada peringkat kedua (58.3%) dan ketiga (25.6%). Wanita Melayu menghadapi kanser payudara pada umur yang lebih muda (Min: 48.11, Sisihan piawai: 9.00) berbanding wanita bangsa lain dan kebanyakannya didiagnosa pada tahap akhir. Wanita muda yang berumur kurang dari 39 tahun dan yang berada di tahap akhir kanser mempunyai tahap keparahan kemurungan, anizeti dan tekanan yang lebih berbanding orang lain. Regresi Logistik Bersyarat menunjukkan hubungan negatif diantara keguguran dan kanser payudara ( $OR=0.32, 95\% CI=0.11-0.97$ ). Faktor-faktor reproduksi lain dan penyakit-penyakit psikiatri yang dikaji tidak menunjukkan sebarang hubungan dengan kanser payudara. Walaupun keguguran menunjukkan pencegahan terhadap kanser payudara, risikonya yang melebihi manafaatnya menyebabkan ia tidak disyorkan sebagai pencegahan, lebih-lebih lagi ia adalah perbuatan yang tidak beretika. Keguguran itu sendiri mungkin tidak mencegah kepada kanser payudara tetapi mungkin faktor lain yang mempengaruhinya. Kajian lanjut mengenai hormon dan biologi perlu dijalankan bagi mengesahkan penemuan ini.

**RISK FACTORS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT AMONG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY, 2007**

**ABSTRACT**

*A matched case-control study was conducted to determine the association between risk factors and breast cancer in patients who came for treatment at Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and psychiatric morbidities among them. All the breast cancer cases which diagnosed between 2002 and 2007 and met with the inclusion criteria were included in the study. A total of 90 pairs cases and controls which were matched by age and ethnicity were analysed. Conditional Logistic Regression was used for multivariate analysis. All the analysed were carried out by using SPSS version 13.0. Most of the breast cancer patients (71.1%) that came for treatment in HUKM were Malays, aged between 50 to 54 years old (24.5%) were diagnosed with breast cancer at mean age of 49.22 years old. Majority of the patients were first diagnosed at stage II (58.3%) and stage III (25.6%). Malay women developed breast cancer at younger age (Mean: 48.11, SD:9.00) compared to other ethnics and mostly presented at advanced stage. Younger women aged 39 years old and below and women who were at advanced stage of cancer were more severe in depression, anxiety and stress. Abortion showed a protective effect against breast cancer ( $OR=0.32, 95\% CI=0.11-0.97$ ). Other reproductive factors and psychiatric morbidities that were assessed in this study showed no association with breast cancer. Although abortion showed protective effect against breast cancer, it is not recommended that women need to have abortion in order to protect themselves from breast cancer because the risk of abortion exceed the benefit and it is unethical to do so. Maybe it is not because of the abortion itself that protect against breast cancer, but other factors that might influence it. Further study on biological and hormonal changes should be carried out for confirmation of this finding.*



**PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP BERHUBUNG HIV/AIDS DAN PENCEGAHAN UNIVERSAL DI KALANGAN JURURAWAT DI HUKM, 2007**

*Gulfeiya Abuduxike, Rahmah Mohd Amin*

**ABSTRAK**

HIV/AIDS telah berkembang menjadi isu yang paling kritikal di seluruh dunia. Dengan pertambahan penghidap AIDS, jururawat mempunyai risiko yang semakin tinggi mendapat jangkitan. Ini adalah kerana, dalam sistem penjagaan kesihatan, jururawat merupakan kumpulan profesional terbesar yang memberi penjagaan kepada pesakit HIV/AIDS. Kajian keratan rentas ini dijalankan ke atas jururawat di Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM), dengan objektif untuk mendapatkan tahap pengetahuan serta sikap mereka terhadap HIV/AIDS dan Pencegahan Universal. Kajian ini menggunakan borang soal-selidik sendiri. Jumlah keseluruhan ialah seramai 393 jururawat wanita yang hampir kesemuanya adalah Melayu (95.4%) dengan min umur  $28.4 \pm 3.9$  tahun. Tempoh min bekerja di hospital ialah  $6.2 \pm 3.6$  tahun. Hasil menunjukkan tahap ilmu pengetahuan yang memuaskan di kalangan jururawat (69%) dengan kesignifikan statistik ( $p < 0.05$ ) adalah berdasarkan jabatan. Di mana mereka yang bekerja di bahagian pembedahan mempunyai tahap ilmu pengetahuan yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan yang bukan dari bahagian pembedahan, begitu juga yang mempunyai pengalaman bekerja melebihi 6 tahun. Didapati juga yang 57.3% bersikap positif kepada pesakit HIV/AIDS dengan signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ) berkait status latihan. Di mana mereka yang telah menghadiri Kursus Pencegahan Universal (Universal Precautions) menunjukkan sikap yang lebih positif berbanding dengan mereka yang tidak menghadiri kursus ini. Walau bagaimana pun kajian ini mendapati tahap pengetahuan mereka tidak berkait secara signifikan dengan sikap umum mereka. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan terdapat keperluan untuk program pendidikan yang lebih komprehensif dan strategi campur tangan. Ini sepatutnya dilaksanakan bagi mempertingkatkan pengetahuan jururawat mengenai HIV/AIDS dan Pencegahan Universal, serta mengurangkan sikap negatif mereka terhadap pesakit HIV/AIDS.

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATED TO HIV / AIDS AND UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS AMONG NURSES IN HUKM, 2007**

**ABSTRACT**

*HIV/AIDS have become one of the most critical developmental issues worldwide. With the increase of AIDS population, nurses are at an increased risk of infection as a result of being the largest professional group in health care system giving care for HIV/AIDS patients. This cross sectional study was conducted amongst nurses in the Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (HUKM) with the objective of determining their knowledge and attitude regarding HIV/AIDS and Universal Precautions (UP). Self administered questionnaires were used in this study. There were a total of 393 female nurses, almost all of them were Malays (95.4%) with mean age of  $28.4 \pm 3.9$  years old. The mean duration of work in the hospital was  $6.2 \pm 3.6$  years. Result showed satisfactory level of good knowledge among nurses (69%) and this is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) according to their departments. Those working in surgical departments also those who have work experience more than 6 years have higher level of knowledge compare to those in non surgical departments. It was also found that 57.3% of them have positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS patients and this is significantly related ( $p < 0.05$ ) to their training status. Those who have been trained regarding UP have shown more positive attitudes compare to those who did not. However, this study found that knowledge level was not significantly associated with their general attitudes. The study also showed that there is a need for comprehensive education programs and intervention strategies, which should be implemented to improve nurses knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and UP, also to minimize the negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS patients.*